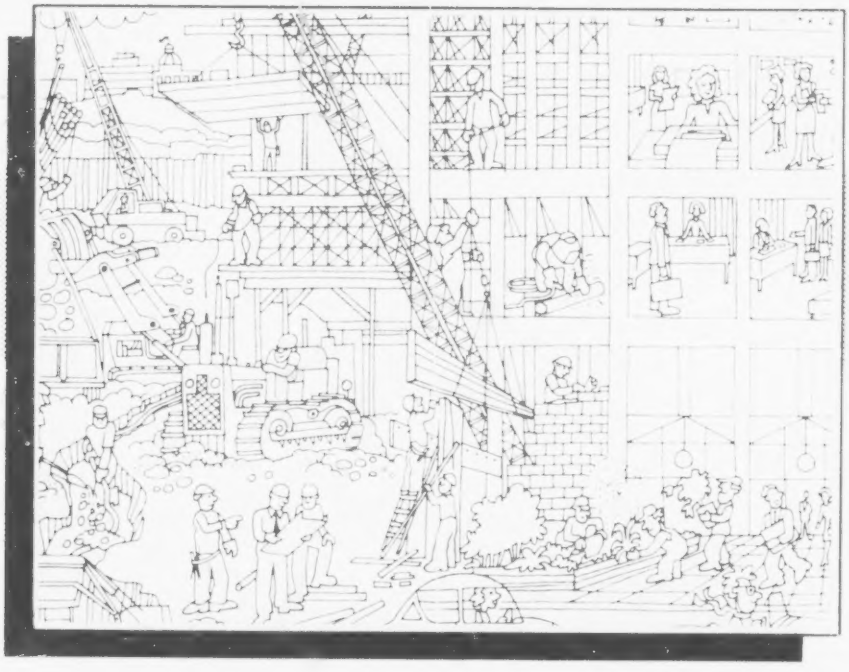
Job Training
Partnership Act

# Labor Market Information for Iowa



DEPARTMENT OF
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

# LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR IOWA
(Job Training Partnership Act)

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# PREFACE

Labor Market Information for Iowa is a statistical and analytical presentation of labor force, population, and occupational data for the state. It is prepared by the Labor Market Information Unit, Audit and Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Employment Services, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration. Computerized data on Job Service applicants and openings have been used extensively in the preparation of this report.

General information for the sixteen Iowa Service Delivery Areas may be found in the appendix. For more detailed knowledge about these areas, the reader should consult Labor Market Information for Service Delivery Areas, published quarterly by the Iowa Department of Employment Services.

The Iowa Department of Employment Services is fully committed and dedicated to a policy of equal employment opportunity for all in recruitment, examination, appointment, training, promotion, retention, discipline and any other aspect of personnel administration, without any consideration for race, color, creed, age, sex, political or religious affiliations or national origin. Discrimination on the basis of age or sex or physical or mental disability is prohibited except where specific age, sex or physical or mental requirements constitute a bona fide occupational qualification necessary for proper and efficient administration.

TABLE OF CONTENTS


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Introduction | 1 |
| Job Training Partnership Act | 8 |
| Introduction | 8 |
| Program Participants | 9 |
| JTPA Labor Market Information Requirements | 9 |
| Labor Force and General Population Information | 9 |
| Information on Industries and Firms | 11 |
| Information on Occupations and Jobs | 11 |
| Training and Placement Assistance Information | 12 |
| Department of Employment Services Labor Market Information | 14 |
| Iowa Population Developments | 16 |
| Labor Force Characteristics and Trends | 19 |
| Employment Developments by Industry | 23 |
| Employment Outlook by Occupation | 32 |
| Labor Supply and Demand | 41 |
| Job Openings and Applicants | 41 |
| Technical Notes | 50 |
| Characteristics of Job Service Applicants | 52 |
| Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed | 55 |
| Appendix A - Population of Iowa (State and Counties) | 59 |
| Appendix B - Civilian Population by Age, Race and Sex State of Iowa 1980 and 1988 | 71 |
| Appendix C - Unemployment Rates by County Unemployment Rates by State (1986 Annual Averages) | 75 |

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appendix D - | Iowa Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1977-1986 ..... | 79 |
| Appendix E - | Iowa Industry Projections 1986-1989 ..... | 83 |
| Appendix F - | Job Openings and Applicants by Occupation January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986 State of Iowa ..... | 89 |
| Appendix G - | Job Openings by Industry Years Ending December 1985 and 1986 ..... | 115 |
| Appendix H - | Labor Supply and Demand for Service Delivery Areas Year Ending December 31, 1986 ..... | 119 |
| Appendix I - | Job Insurance Recipients ..... | 122 |
| Appendix J - | Job Service Labor Market Information Products .... | 133 |

## LIST OF TABLES


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| Table 1 | Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment United States and Iowa (In Percent) 1986 (Annual Averages) ..... | 5 |
| Table 2 | Total Resident Population of the United States and the State of Iowa ..... | 16 |
| Table 3 | Iowa Labor Force Participation Rates ..... | 19 |
| Table 4 | Labor Force Summary by Age, Race, and Sex FY 1988 ..... | 22 |
| Table 5 | Iowa Occupational Employment Profile ..... | 33 |
| Table 6 | Occupations with the Greatest Growth Potential ..... | 34 |
| Table 7 | Fastest Growing Occupations ..... | 36 |
| Table 8 | Occupations with the Greatest Number of Projected Openings ..... | 38 |
| Table 9 | Occupations with Declining Employment ..... | 40 |
| Table 10 | Occupations with the Largest Number of Openings Year Ending December 31, 1986 ..... | 43 |
| Table 11 | Labor Supply and Demand by Occupational Group Year Ending December 31, 1986 ..... | 44 |
| Table 12 | Occupations with the Largest Number of Applicants Year Ending December 31, 1986 ..... | 47 |
| Table 13 | Characteristics of Job Service Applicants January 1, 1986 through December 31, 1986 ..... | 53 |

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Population of Iowa, Urban and Rural, 1850-1980 | 1 |
| Total Personal Income, State of Iowa, 1975-1985 | 2 |
| Iowa Unemployment Rates by County, 1986 Annual Average | 3 |
| U.S. Unemployment Rates by State, 1986 Annual Average | 4 |
| Percent Share of Personal Income by Industry, State of Iowa, 1975 and 1985 | 6 |
| Iowa Economic Changes, 1980 to 1985 | 7 |
| Distribution of JTPA Funds | 13 |
| Job Service Field Operations/Iowa Service Delivery Areas | 15 |
| Iowa Population by County, 1985 | 17 |
| Iowa Labor Force and Employment, 1976-1986 | 20 |
| Iowa Resident Civilian Labor Force, 1950-1986 | 21 |
| Iowa Share of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, (By Major Industry Group), 1975 and 1986 | 24 |
| Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, 1985-1986, State of Iowa | 26 |
| Iowa Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (by Major Industry Group), 1976-1986 | 28 |
| Employment Change by Industry, State of Iowa, 1980-1986 | 31 |
| Iowa Occupational Employment Profile, 1986-1989 | 37 |
| Job Openings by Industrial Category Year Ending December 31, 1986 | 41 |
| Total Job Service Openings June 1985 through December 1986 | 42 |
| Openings and Applicants by Occupational Group January 1, 1986 - December 31, 1986 | 45 |
| Supply/Demand Ratios for Service Delivery Areas Year Ending December 31, 1986 | 49 |

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (continued)


Page

Job Service Openings by Occupational Group
Year Ending March 1986 through Year Ending December 1986 ... 51

Comparison of Job Service Applicants with Projected FY 1988
Unemployment ..... 54

Job Insurance Recipients, 1986 ..... 55

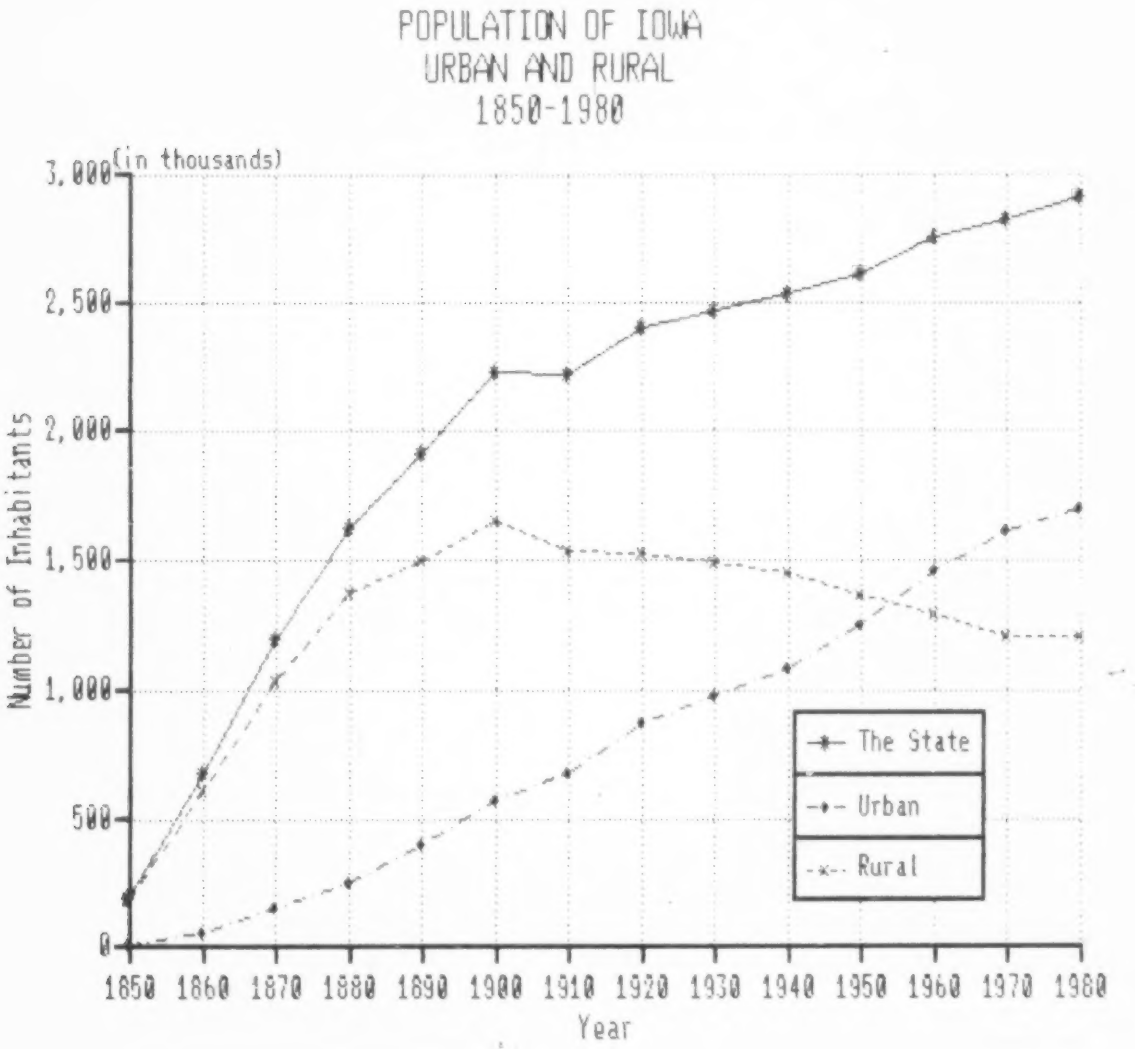
Job Insurance Recipients with Experience in Selected Industries,
January through December 1986 ..... 56

Total and Insured Unemployed
State of Iowa, 1986 ..... 57

Job Insurance Recipients by Sex
January through December 1986
State of Iowa ..... 58

## INTRODUCTION

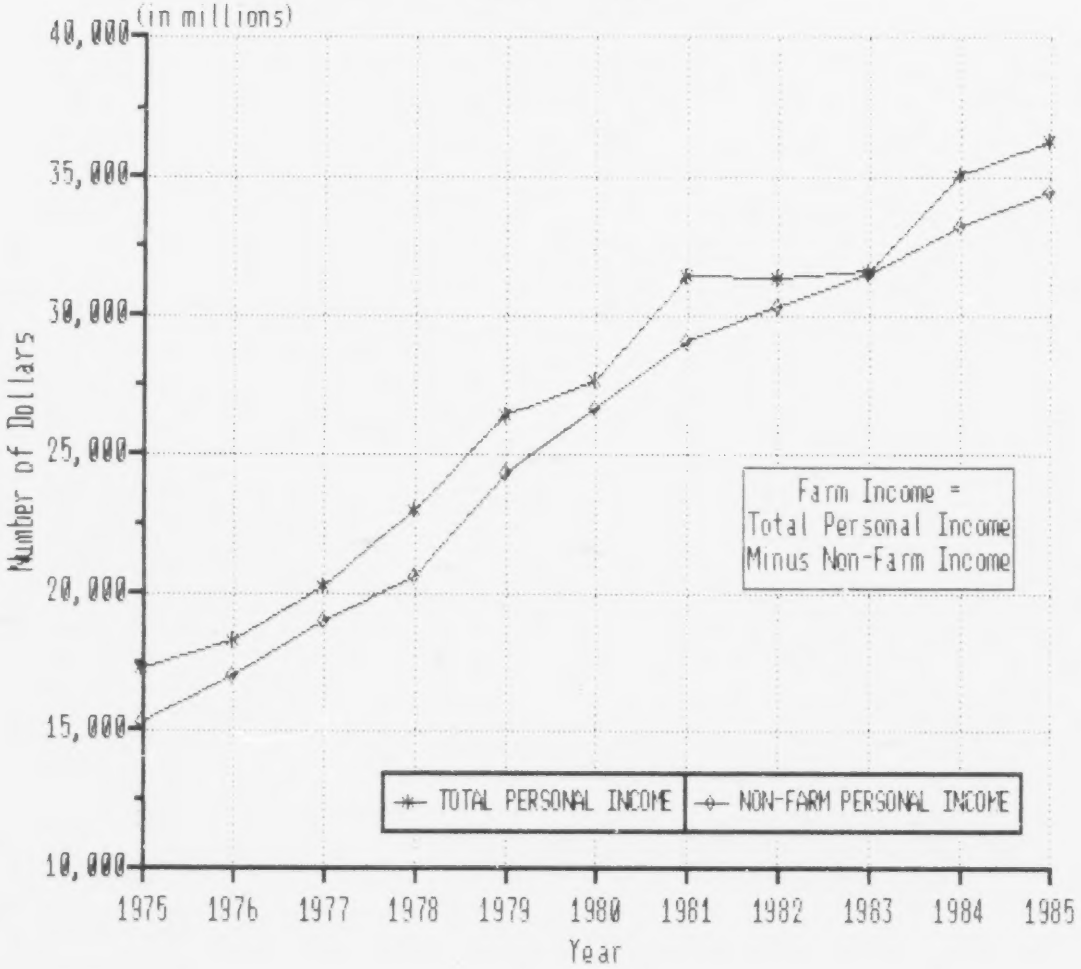
Iowa is traditionally considered a rural state. However, the number of inhabitants who live outside of towns and cities has been declining for most of this century. The decade of the nineteen-seventies was the first ten year period since the eighteen-nineties that the rural population of Iowa did not decrease. In contrast, the history of the urban portion of the state has been one of unbroken growth. In terms of population, Iowa became an urban state between 1950 and 1960. By 1980, more than 57 percent of Iowa residents lived in cities and towns.




Source: Bureau of the Census.

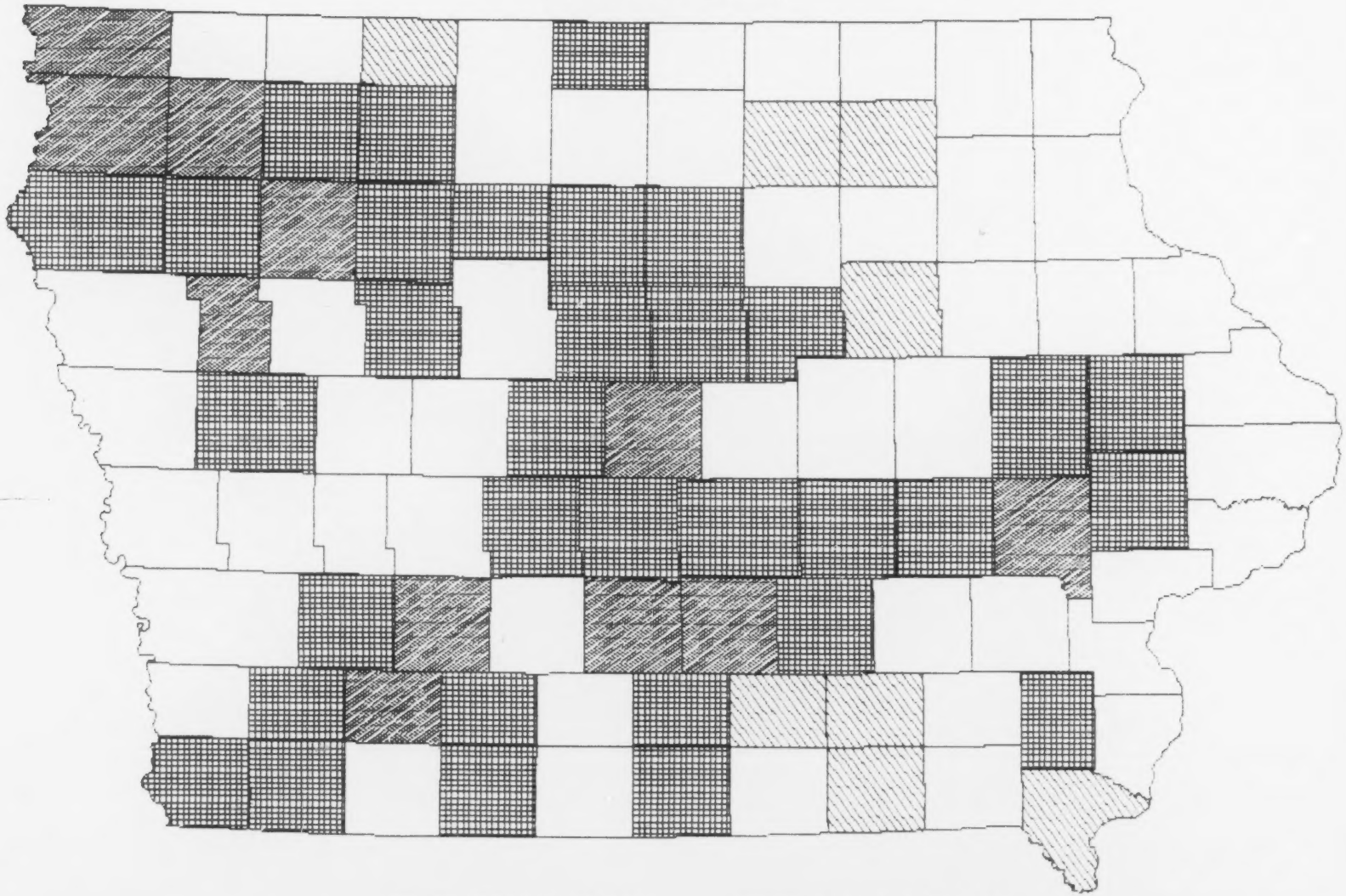
If agriculture were ranked with other major industry groups, it would place fifth in terms of employment. Since 1975, the agricultural share of resident employment declined from 12.9 percent to 8.5 percent of the total. The decline in the agricultural share of personal income has been even more pronounced. In 1975, Iowa farm income accounted for 11 percent of personal income. By 1985, this share had fallen to 5.2 percent. In contrast, nonfarm income climbed by 120 percent during the same ten years. However, agriculture continues to play a major role in the state economy. In 1985, Iowa ranked first in the United States in the number of acres planted in corn and second in the number devoted to soybeans. It also led the nation in the production of hogs, and was fourth in the marketing of cattle.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
STATE OF IOWA
1975 - 1985



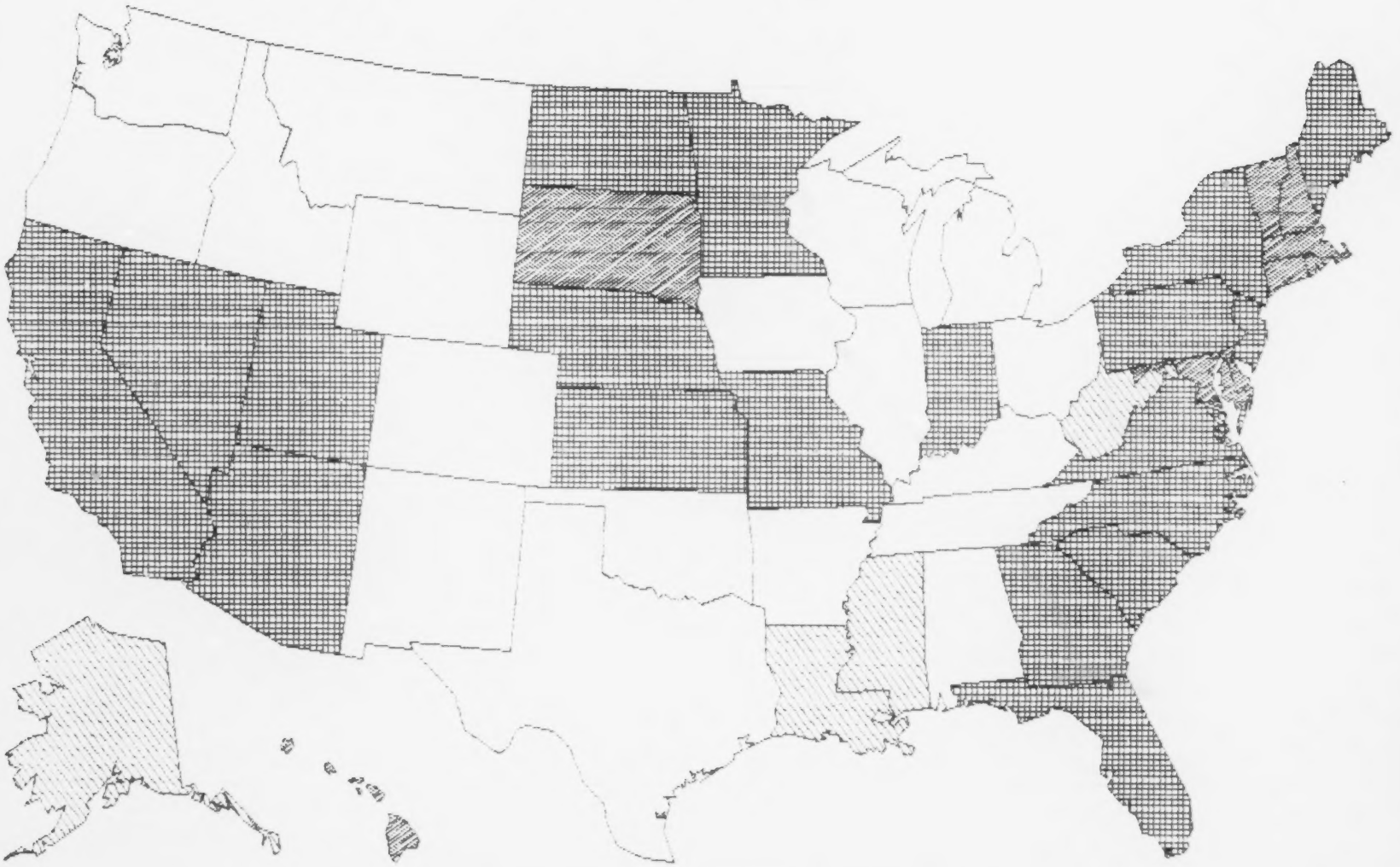

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.

# IOWA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
# 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE
(CPS ADJUSTED)




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

# U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE
## 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

In terms of both income and employment, it is nonagricultural industries that dominate the Iowa economy. In 1985, nonfarm personal income was more than eighteen times as high as the income recorded in the farm sector. During that year, nonfarm income exceeded 34.4 billion dollars. However, part of this income was earned in agriculture related industries, such as agricultural services, food and kindred products, leather and leather products, and chemicals, in addition to farm machinery. In non-agricultural related industries, Iowa manufacturers produce construction machinery, electrical equipment, primary and fabricated metals, rubber goods, and plastics.

TABLE 1

**Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment**
**United States and Iowa (In Percent)**
**1986 (Annual Average)**

| | United States | Iowa |
|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **100,165,000** | **1,077,000** |
| Manufacturing | 19.2% | 18.7% |
| Mining | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 5.0 | 3.3 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Trade | 23.8 | 25.7 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Services | 23.0 | 22.1 |
| Government | 16.7 | 19.3 |

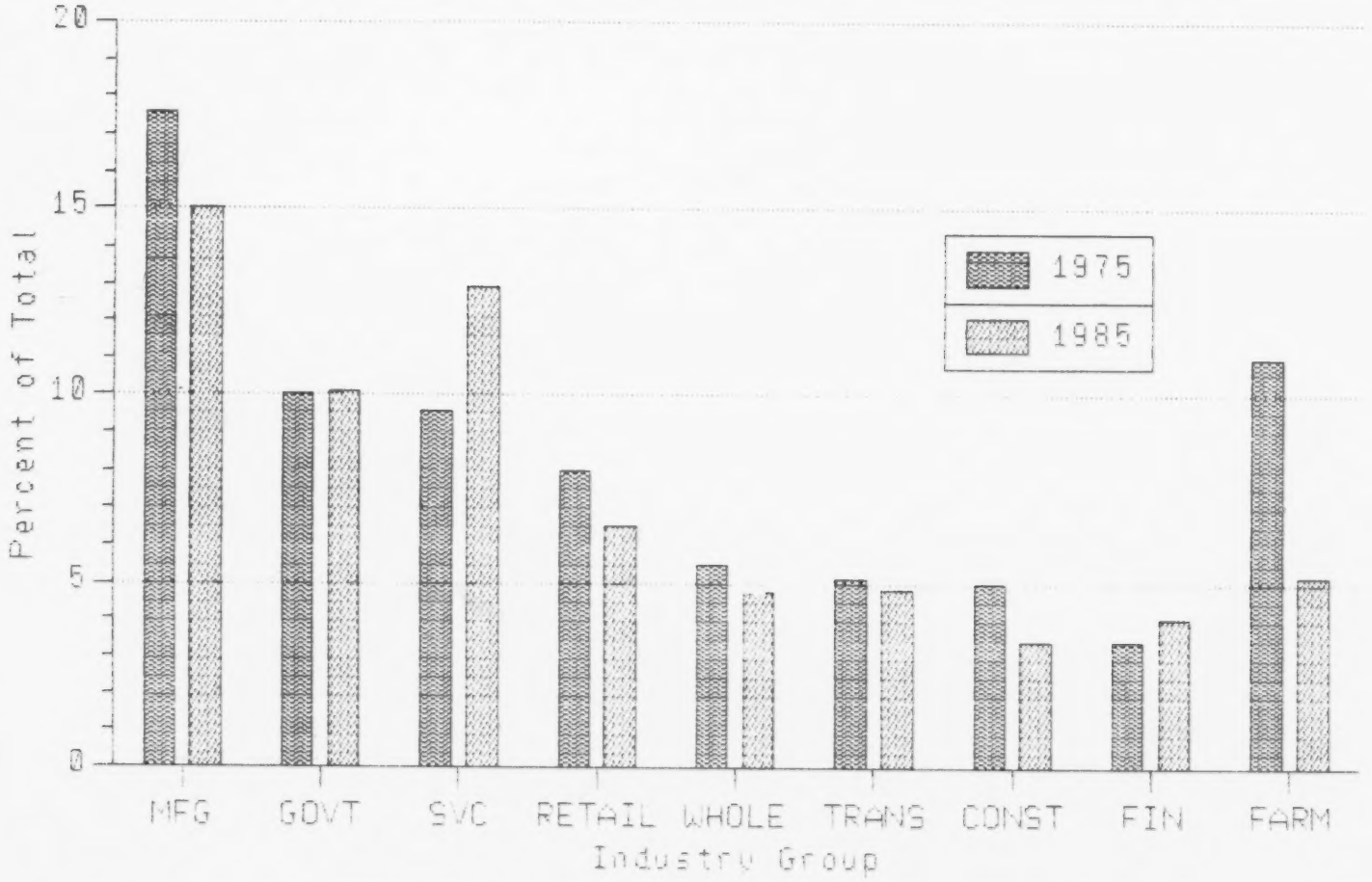
Iowa's central location and diversified transportation system provides convenient access to all parts of the country.

Interstate highways cross Iowa east and west, north and south, and along the western border. Iowa's highways and farm-to-market roads provide easy access to urban centers and ten-state regional markets. Iowa ranks ninth in the nation for total mileage of all road systems, even though it is only twenty-fifth in area.

Iowa is served by six Class I railroads, providing service on 4,700 miles of track. "Piggyback" service is available to eleven cities and 24 terminal sites. Shipments can reach about one-fourth of the nation in a day, and the farthest point in about four days.

Iowa is bordered by two navigable rivers. Goods can go by water as far east as Pennsylvania, west to Oklahoma, and to seaports on the Gulf and Great Lakes. Water transportation is of prime importance in international trade and in competitive rate structure among other means of transportation. In 1984, nearly 43 million tons of cargo on the Mississippi passed through the Davenport area. Sixty-five percent consisted of grain shipments, while nearly a fifth contained coal and petroleum products.

# PERCENT SHARE OF PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY
## STATE OF IOWA
## 1975 AND 1985

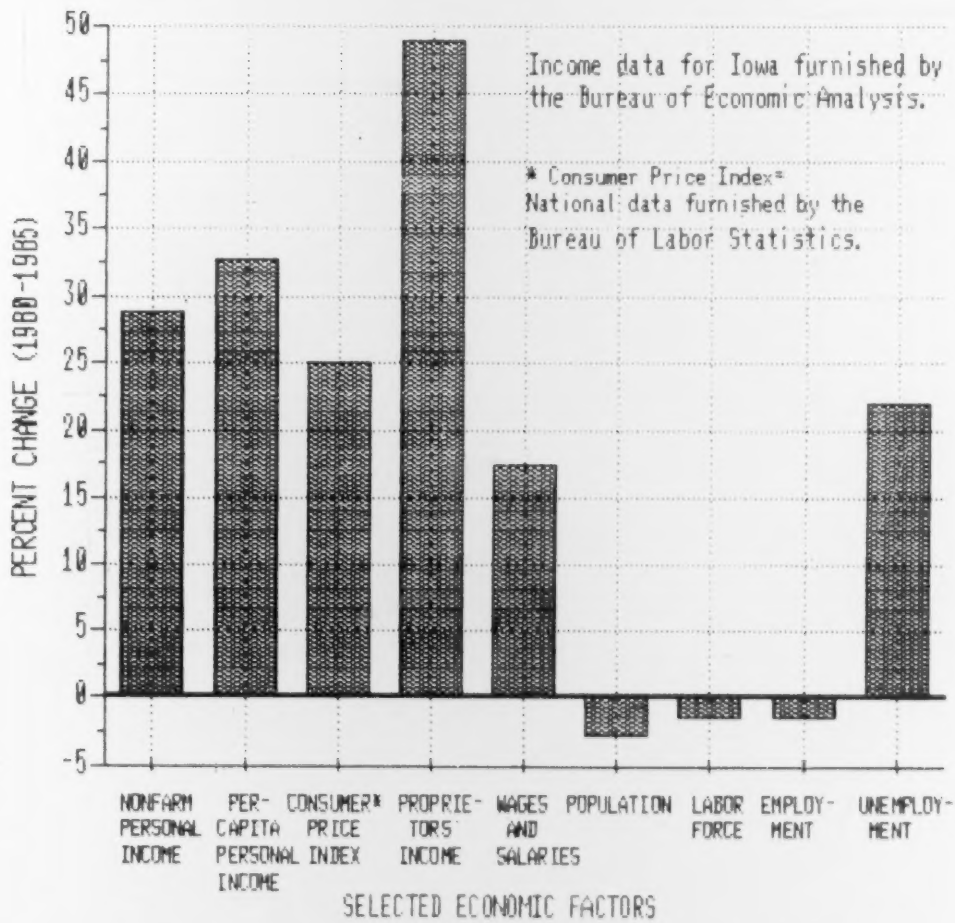



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.

Iowa is also served by seven major airlines; these are American, America West, Frontier, Ozark, Republic, TWA, and United. There are also several commuter lines which provide service to Iowa cities. The state also has 350 airports. Of these, ninety-five have all-weather runways and 134 are lighted. No part of Iowa is more than thirty minutes drive from an airport suitable for a company plane.

Finally, an excellent educational system is available to serve the people and businesses of Iowa. The state contains 436 public school districts, in addition to 228 parochial and private schools. There are also three state universities in addition to thirty-four private colleges and universities. Iowans are also able to attend fifteen area vocational-technical schools and community colleges.

## IOWA ECONOMIC CHANGES
## 1980 TO 1985




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

## JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT 1/

### Introduction

The primary goal of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) is to train workers for productive private-sector employment. It is the intent of the program for participants to remain employed after their participation in the program ends. In Iowa, JTPA is monitored by the State Job Training Coordinating Council, (SJTCC), which is appointed by the governor. SJTCC members are selected from business, industry, local government, state agencies, the legislature, and the general public. The Council developed a statewide coordination plan, which serves as the foundation for cooperation among the providers of training services.

State level administration of JTPA is the responsibility of the Iowa Department of Economic Development. At the substate level, Iowa is divided into 16 service delivery areas, each with an administrative entity whose policies and programs are overseen by a private industry council and a board of local elected officials.

At the federal level, JTPA consists of five titles or categories. These categories were designed so that each state could construct individual programs tailored to meet local needs but within federal guidelines. The federal Act consists of the following titles:

I. General Administration
Establishes an administrative framework and describes planning procedures.

IIA. Training Services for the Economically Disadvantaged
Part A represents a majority of the training to be conducted.

IIB. Summer Youth Employment
Part B allocates funds for separate job training programs for economically disadvantaged youth.

III. Employment and Training for Dislocated Workers
Establishes a program for workers who have been severed from previously held jobs through layoffs, plant closings and other factors. Also, dislocated farmers who meet eligibility requirements can be served.

IV. Federally Administered Programs
Authorizes the Department of Labor (DOL) to administer other programs outside the standard JTPA system (Job Corps, and veterans).

1/ The general information about the Job Training Partnership Act included in this report has been furnished by the Iowa Department of Economic Development.

V. Miscellaneous Provisions
Amends other federal laws and creates greater potential to coordinate job training with selected programs including Job Service of Iowa.

## Program Participants

JTPA divides eligible program participants into four basic groups: economically disadvantaged persons, special groups who have extraordinary barriers to employment, dislocated workers (including those dislocated from farming operations), and low income older individuals.

Economically disadvantaged persons are those whose total family income falls below the federally established poverty level. This group also includes food stamp recipients and handicapped adults who meet certain income guidelines.

Special groups include the following classifications:

Handicapped Workers
Learning Disabled
Older Individuals
Veterans
Displaced Homemakers
School Dropouts
Chemically Dependent
Teenage Parents
Academically Disadvantaged
Limited English Language Proficiency
Legal Offenders

Dislocated workers are generally persons whose unemployment results from a plant closing or reduction in force or who have been out of work for a determined amount of time. Farmers who declare and show proof of probable foreclosure, bankruptcy or lack of profit during the last twelve months or inability to secure working capital may be served by JTPA.

## JTPA Labor Market Information Requirements

Labor market information is required by the Job Training Partnership Act to meet the following needs: program planning and evaluation, economic analysis, economic development, resource allocation, job placement, job development, job search assistance, employability development, vocational counseling, and the administration of the work test for program eligibility. The following listing covers only data items actually specified in the wording of the Act. Within each of the four main categories, closely related data items are similarly grouped together.

## Labor Force and General Population Information

Demographic information is required for population estimates, the number and characteristics of the population to be served, and the changing demographic patterns of the Iowa workforce.

Target Groups Specifically Identified:

- Native Americans (includes nonreservation as well as federally recognized "tribes, bands, or groups")
- American Samoans
- Migrant and seasonal farmworkers
- Eligible youth residing in rural areas
- Offenders
- Ex-offenders
- Handicapped
- Single heads of households with dependent children
- AFDC recipients
- School dropouts
- Economically disadvantaged and low-income persons
- Individuals 14 and 15 years old
- Youth, defined as those 16-21 years old
- Job Corps eligible youth, defined as those 14-21 years old
- Adults, defined as those 22 years old and over
- Young adults 22-24 years old
- Older (55 years and over) workers
- Veterans
    - Service-connected disabled
    - Vietnam era
    - Recently separated
- Dislocated workers
- Displaced homemakers
- Women
- Minority groups
- Individuals in the process of making career decision choices
- High School seniors entering the full-time labor market upon graduation
- Individuals with limited English-language proficiency
- Teenage parents
- Alcoholics
- Addicts

Ratio of economically disadvantaged youth to economically disadvantaged adults.

Employment data and rates, especially for use in the allocation process. Information is needed for determining areas of substantial unemployment, the excess number unemployed, and those individuals who have been unemployed 15 weeks or more.

Labor force participation, involuntary part-time employment, and full-time employment at wages less than the poverty level.

Supply of labor available from education and from training programs.

Forecasts of labor supply at the national and "subnational" levels.

Affirmative action and nondiscrimination data: race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, and handicap.

Poverty and lower living standard income levels. Special mention is made of national, state, and local household budget data at different levels of living, including a level of adequacy, to reflect the differences of household living costs in regions and localities, both urban and rural.

An annual statistical measure of labor market related economic hardship in the state.

An annual report relating labor force status to earnings and income.

Information on Industries and Firms

The industrial composition of labor market areas.

Information regarding employment and economic conditions, especially if changes in labor market conditions require deviations from an approved job training plan. Special mention is made of the problems of employment in rural areas.

Private non-profit enterprises employing 500 or fewer employees.

Growth industries and jobs reflecting the use of new technological skills. This involves the identification of geographic and occupational areas of potential growth or decline, and an assessment of the potential impact of such growth or decline on individuals, industries, and communities.

Statistical data relating to permanent layoffs and plant closings, including information on the number of such closings, the number of workers displaced, the location of the affected facilities, and the types of industries involved.

Information on Occupations and Jobs

Current employment data by occupation and industry, based on the Occupational Employment Statistics program.

Projections of employment and openings by occupation for the state and designated areas within the state. Forecasts of labor demand are also called for at the national and "subnational" levels.

Description of job duties, training and education requirements, working conditions, and characteristics of occupations.

Occupational career and vocational exploration information enabling users to set "realistic career goals". Special mention was made of information on career opportunities in the armed forces.

Career information delivery systems, especially on-line computer systems.

Information on civilian manpower needs in military installations and on skilled workers critical to defense readiness.

Training and Placement Assistance Information

Job search information for use in job-seeking skills training and job clubs.

Information to determine when an individual cannot obtain employment within the commuting area (for relocation assistance purposes).

Job opportunities within the local labor market for which individuals could be retrained, and whether training opportunities for such employment opportunities exist or could be provided within the local labor market.

Employment opportunities located in another state for which workers could be trained.

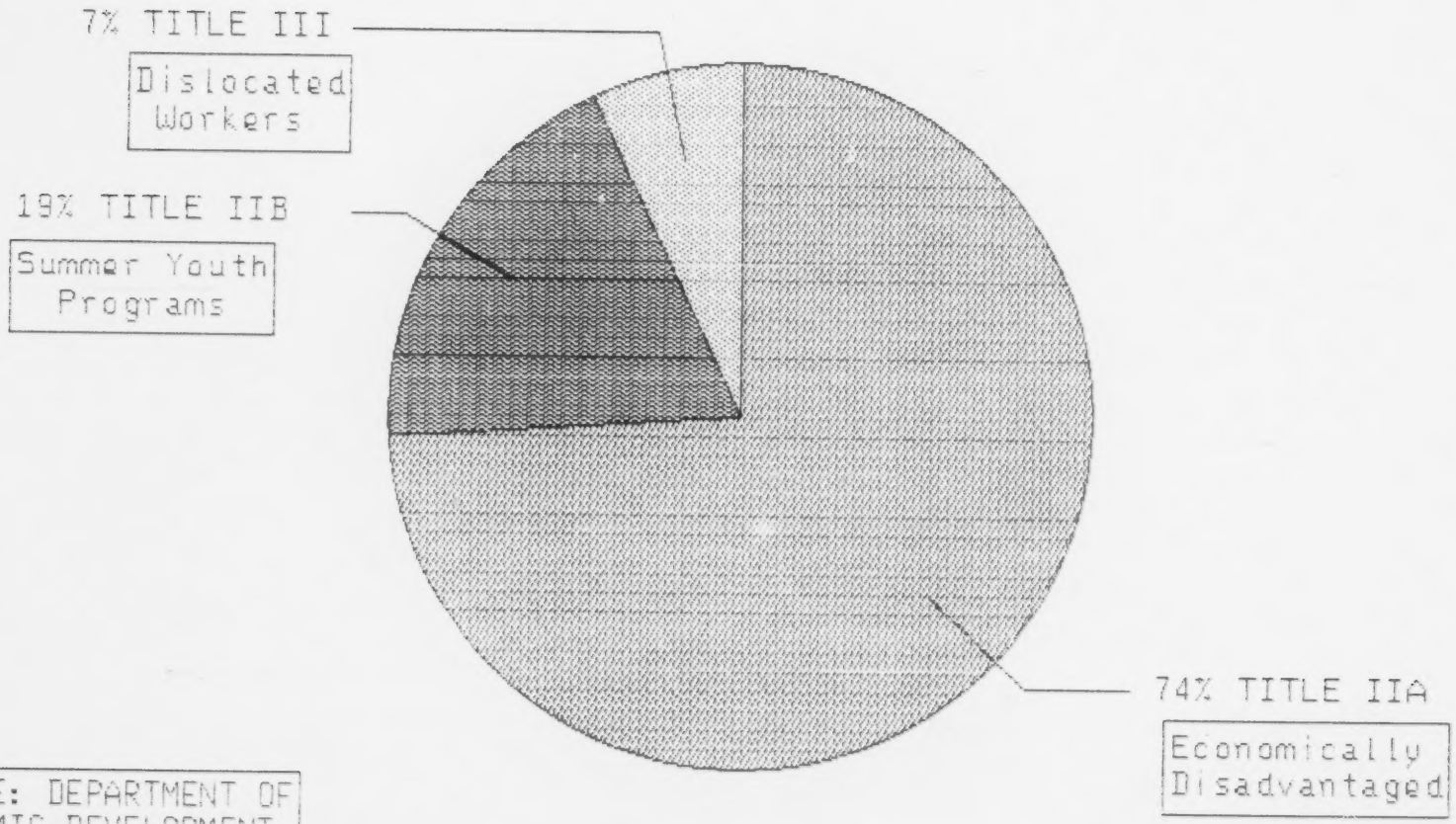
Occupations determined to be in sectors of the economy which have a high potential for sustained demand or growth for which workers could be trained.

Regional or nationwide efforts to develop a labor force with skills that promote the use of renewable energy technologies, energy conservation, and the weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

Occupations for which demand exceeds supply are mentioned in terms of "industry-wide skill shortages" and "worker shortages". Workers are to be trained in these occupations.

Prevailing entry level wages and benefits. Individuals in on-the-job training shall be compensated by the employer at the same rates as similarly situated employees and at the prevailing rates of pay for individuals employed in similar occupations by the same employer. In addition, trainees are to receive benefits and working conditions at the same level and to the same extent as other employees doing the same type of work.

# DISTRIBUTION OF JTPA FUNDS




SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The Department of Employment Services operates 72 offices throughout Iowa. Both Job Placement (JP) and Job Insurance (JI) services are available at each of these sites. In addition, the Department functions as a Labor Market Information (LMI) delivery system for the state and all of its counties. Much of the data presented in this and other reports are generated as a by-product of JP and JI activities throughout Iowa. The majority of this information relates to the demographic characteristics of applicants and claimants (e.g., age, race, and sex), in addition to their occupational classifications. Also, occupational and wage data are available from job openings which have been listed with all offices in the state.

Because Job Service serves 352,000 applicants, in addition to a monthly average of 31,000 Job Insurance claimants, the agency has been able to collect data on a large sample of the population of Iowa. In addition, Iowa employers listed 53,500 openings (in excess of 150 days in duration) with the agency during calendar year 1986. This information does not include all the vacancies available in Iowa because employers may use other sources to find workers. However, as a result of this large volume of employers and applicants who utilize the agency, it appears that the Job Service is able to collect data on an excellent cross section of job seekers and openings which are available in the state.

The Department of Employment Services also conducts and publishes the results of the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey (in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics).

The OES program is designed to meet the needs of planners, educators, state employment security agencies and many others in government and private industry concerned with human resource development. Some of the important uses of this data are:

1. Education and Training Planning

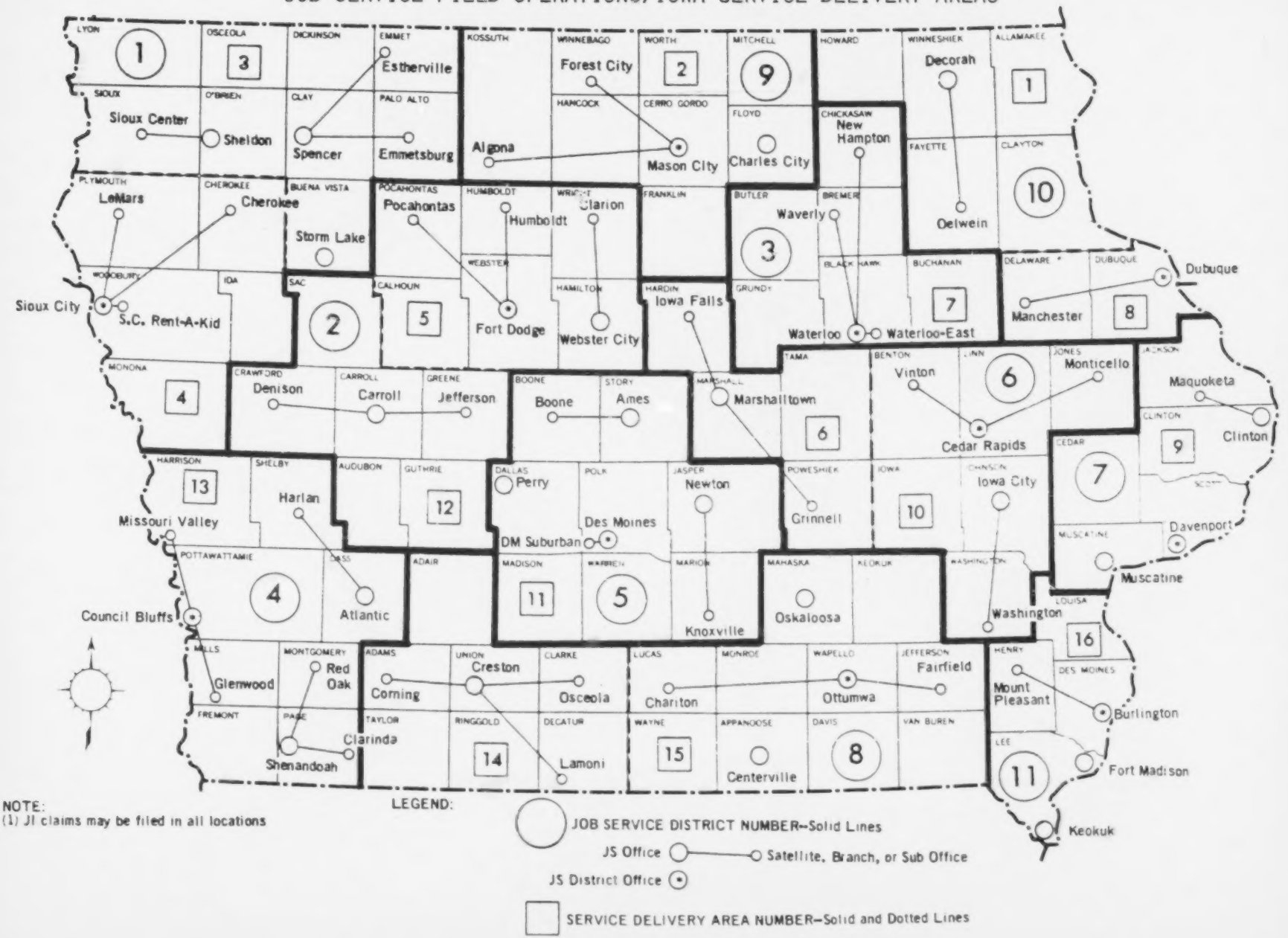
   -for assessment of current and future occupational needs
   -for evaluation and development of study and training programs in relation to employment requirements
   -for accommodation to technological, economic and other changes

2. Career and Job Counseling

   -for improved worker selection by providing a larger supply of better trained workers, as a result of educational training and recruiting programs attuned to occupational needs
   -for formulation of policies, plans and goals in relation to present and future occupational patterns
   -for adjustment to new technologies and other changes
   -for identification of markets for products and services.

A detailed discussion of the OES survey may be found in the chapter "Employment Outlook by Occupation."

# JOB SERVICE FIELD OPERATIONS/IOWA SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS




NOTE:
(1) JI claims may be filed in all locations

LEGEND:

JOB SERVICE DISTRICT NUMBER--Solid Lines

JS Office ○—○ Satellite, Branch, or Sub Office

JS District Office ⊙

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA NUMBER--Solid and Dotted Lines

## IOWA POPULATION DEVELOPMENTS

Iowa inhabitants numbered 2,913,808 in 1980 and the state ranked twenty-seventh in terms of population. Historically, the population of Iowa has grown more slowly than that of the nation. For this reason, the ranking of Iowa has dropped in each decade since 1950. Most of the difference in growth rates can be attributed to the level of out-migration experienced by the state. In each decade since 1940, more persons left Iowa than moved into it. Between 1970 and 1980, the state lost a net total of 60,892 residents through out-migration. However, this was a lower rate than during the previous thirty years.

In the current decade, the population of Iowa has fallen as a direct result of the drop in nonagricultural wage and salary employment. By 1988, it is expected to number 2,905,114 persons. However, the population decline has not effected all demographic groups equally. For example, by July of 1988, it is estimated that Iowa will have lost in excess of 156,000 of its inhabitants under the age of thirty. The group between fifty and sixty-four has experienced a less significant drop.

TABLE 2

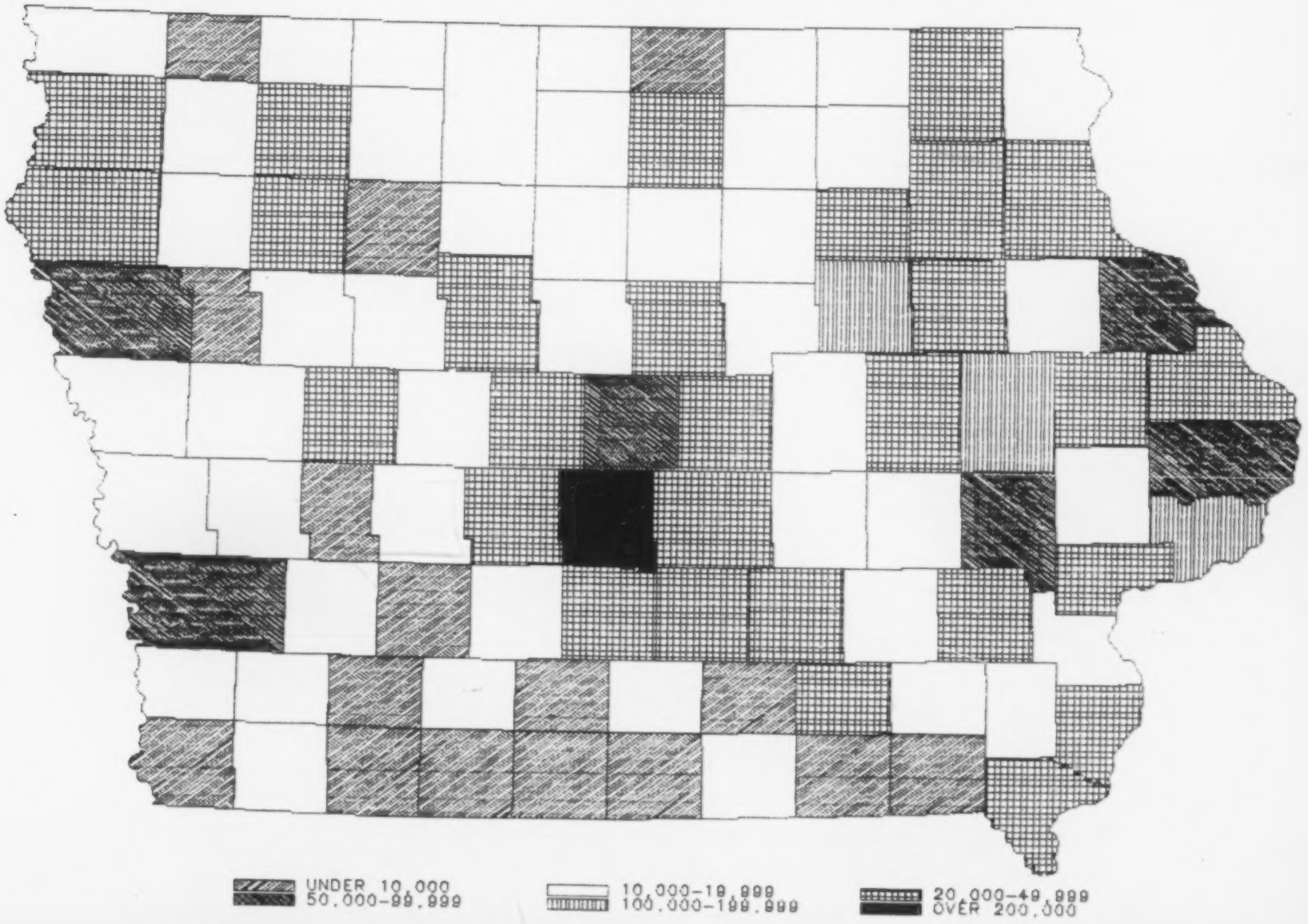
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATE OF IOWA

| | POPULATION | | PERCENT CHANGE | | NET MIGRATION PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| YEAR | U.S. | IOWA | U.S. | IOWA | IOWA |
| 1940 | 132,165,129 | 2,538,628 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1950 | 150,844,547 | 2,621,073 | 14.1 | 3.3 | -7.2 |
| 1960 | 179,325,671 | 2,757,537 | 18.9 | 5.2 | -9.0 |
| 1970 | 203,235,298 | 2,822,991 | 13.3 | 2.4 | -6.6 |
| 1980 | 226,504,825 | 2,913,808 | 11.4 | 3.2 | -2.2 |
| 1985 | 239,283,000 | 2,884,000 | 5.6 | -1.0 | --- |

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

**Sex**: Women continue to outnumber men as a result of their greater life expectancy. By 1988, it is anticipated that the number of females older than age seventy will have grown by 24,000 persons over the 1980 census level. In contrast, the drop in the youth population appears to have effected both sexes equally.

# IOWA POPULATION BY COUNTY
## 1985




SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Age**: The 1980 census recorded a median age of thirty, with the median for women being almost three years older than the average for men. However, the loss of younger Iowans has caused the median age to rise to thirty-three years. By 1988, it is anticipated that the number of inhabitants older than the age of seventy will have grown by nearly thirty-five thousand persons. This will cause an increase in the demand for services which are utilized by older residents, primarily medical care. At the same time, the decline in the under-twenty population has led to reduced school enrollment.

**Race**: During the decade, the number of black Iowans climbed by nearly a third. The largest numerical increase occurred in Scott County, where the black population grew by more than 2,700 persons. However, the black populations of both the Des Moines and Waterloo MSA's each increased by more than 2,000 inhabitants. It appears that the majority of these persons settled in counties which already had large established black communities. While the number of black Iowans increased at all age levels, the most significant growth occurred in the under 35 age brackets. In fact, the black population went against the state trend by experiencing increases in the under-20 "school age" group. Since 1980, while there has been some decline in the black youth population, it has not been as drastic as the loss in the number of white inhabitants.

Between 1970 and 1980, the most notable change in the composition of the population of Iowa was the influx of great numbers of "other nonwhites" into the state. This was the direct result of the large number of Southeast Asian refugees who were welcomed to Iowa in the aftermath of the Vietnam War. Because of the arrival of these new residents, the "other nonwhite" population of the state more than tripled. Thirty-eight percent of the additional nonwhites settled in the Des Moines MSA. The "other nonwhite" population of the Des Moines area increased by more than 800% during the decade. Smaller, but still dramatic, percentage increases occurred in most Iowa population centers. The most important reason that such a great number of refugees settled in the Des Moines area was the availability of services, such as the Iowa Refugee Service Center.

## LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

Between 1970 and 1980, the Iowa labor force grew considerably faster than the state population. While the number of residents climbed by only 3.2 percent (or 99,887) during the decade, the state labor force increased by 28.5 percent (or 321,600). A rapidly expanding labor force was needed for the nearly 219,000 nonagricultural jobs which were created in Iowa during the decade. Population growth by itself was not sufficient to fill these new positions. It was the entrance of large numbers of women and young persons that provided Iowa employers with their most important source of additional workers.

During the program year which begins in July of 1988, the state labor force is expected to average 1,424,100. This is below the 1980 level of 1,432,000 workers. The labor force has fallen because of a sharp decline in the number of nonagricultural jobs during the first part of the decade.

In the decade of the nineteen eighties, the growth of the Iowa labor force has been reversed. In contrast with the previous ten years, the number of nonagricultural jobs declined in five out of the six years between 1980 and 1986. This contributed to a loss of population which added to the decrease. During the period being discussed, the sharpest labor force losses were recorded in the worker groups younger than age twenty-five. Persons in these age groups may not have started families or purchased homes. Therefore, they have fewer economic and social ties to local communities than may be felt by older workers. Many of these young Iowans have left the state seeking employment in other parts of the nation.

Another factor which contributed to the shrinking labor force was the phenomenon of "discouraged workers". These are persons without jobs who do not look for work because they do not believe that a job for which they are qualified exists in their community. Because the labor force is a combination of persons with jobs and those who are actively searching for work, these "discouraged workers" are not counted as part of it.

TABLE 3

**IOWA LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES 1/**

**By Age and Race**

**1988**

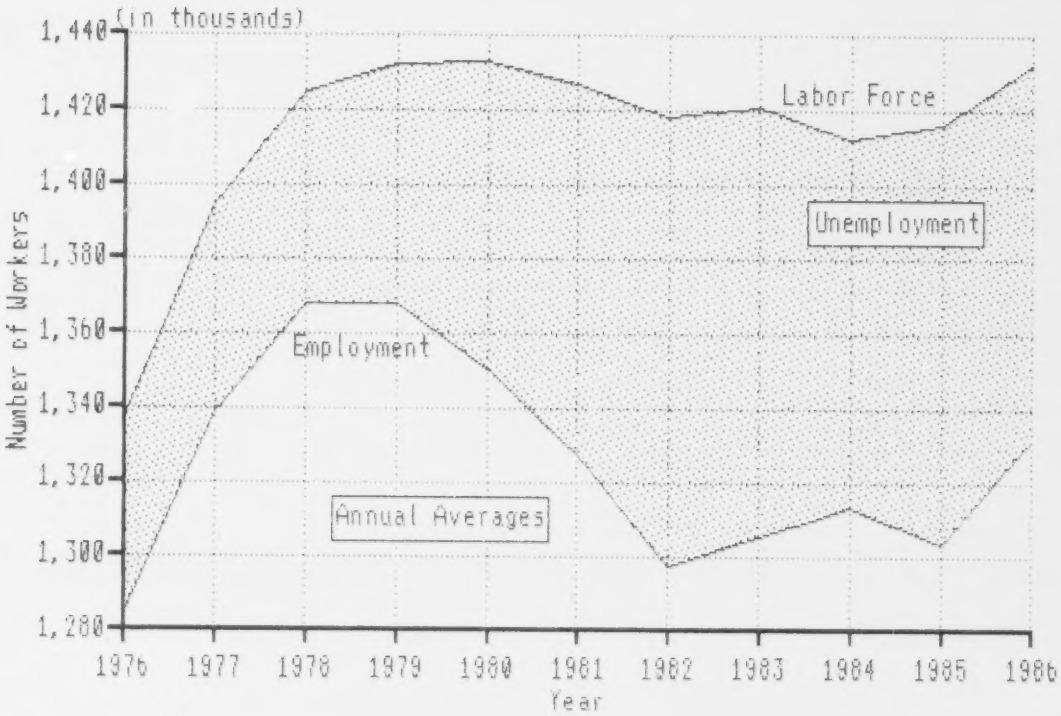
| Age | Total - All Races | | | White | | Black | | All Other | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 16-19 | 53.0 | 54.3 | 51.6 | 55.0 | 51.9 | 40.7 | 41.8 | 44.5 | 49.1 |
| 20-24 | 77.9 | 82.2 | 73.8 | 83.1 | 74.5 | 67.0 | 63.5 | 68.7 | 56.2 |
| 25-34 | 84.4 | 95.2 | 73.5 | 95.8 | 73.7 | 81.0 | 72.6 | 81.4 | 61.3 |
| 35-44 | 85.2 | 96.5 | 73.7 | 96.7 | 73.7 | 87.8 | 83.8 | 93.1 | 67.7 |
| 45-64 | 70.0 | 82.4 | 58.6 | 82.5 | 58.6 | 75.2 | 61.7 | 83.8 | 57.4 |
| 65 + | 12.0 | 17.3 | 8.6 | 17.4 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 17.4 | 11.5 | 14.8 |

1/ Projections for 1988 were developed by the Labor Market Information Unit, Iowa Department of Job Service, in cooperation with the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California.

In the last decade there was an increase in the labor force participation of women. One cause was the social trend which encouraged married women to work outside of their homes for both personal and financial reasons. In addition, inflationary pressures forced many women to seek employment in order to maintain the purchasing power of their families. There was also a growing number of female family heads who joined the labor force in order to support both themselves and those who depended upon them for economic sustenance.

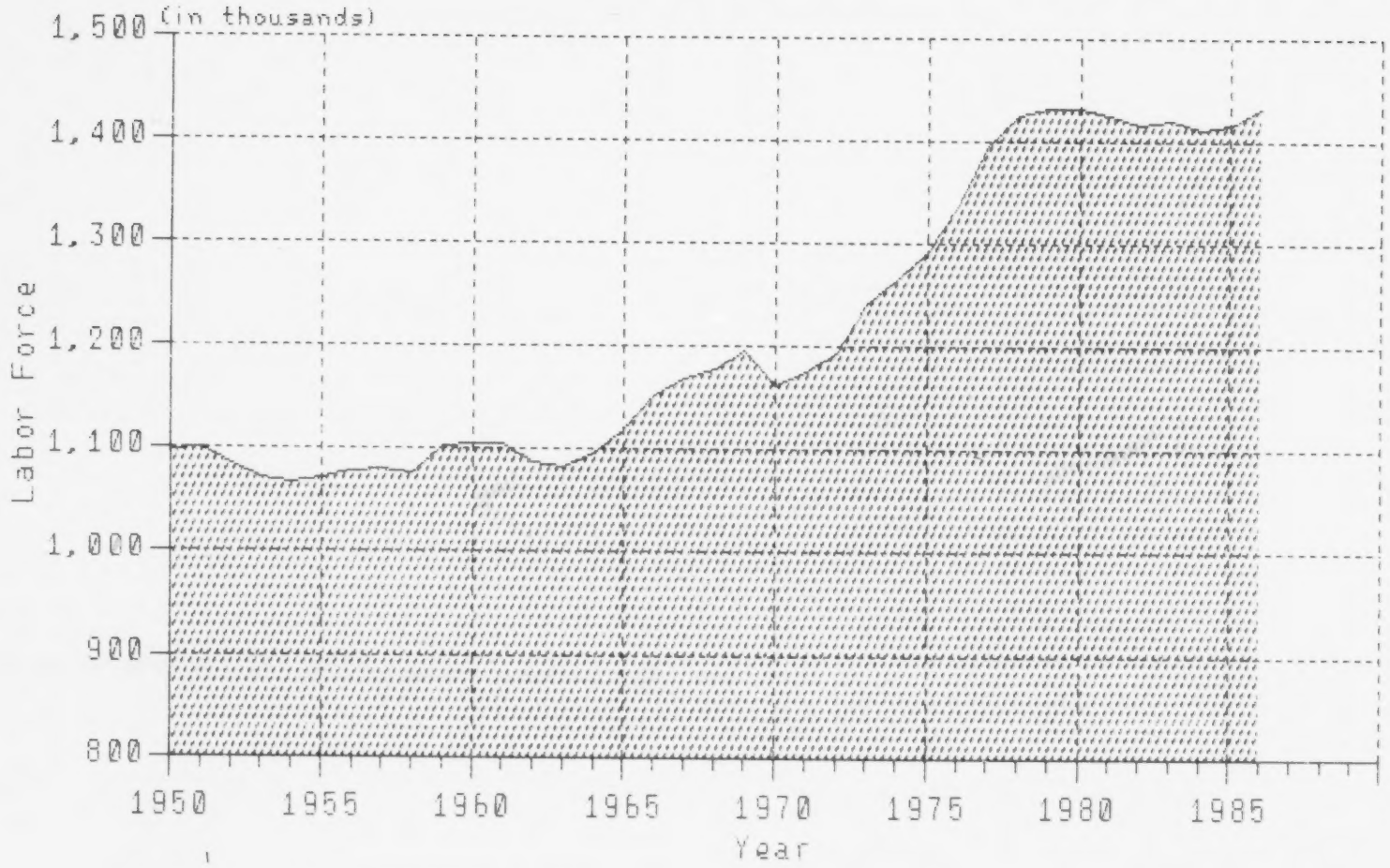
The trend toward increased labor force participation appears to have continued into this decade even as the size of labor force started to decline. One reason may be that the population has fallen more rapidly than the labor force because workers who leave the state often take other family members with them. Also, as persons become unemployed, other members of their households may begin seeking jobs in order to help maintain purchasing power. This has the effect of partially balancing the number who leave the labor force because they become discouraged.

IOWA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT 1976-1986
(CPS ADJUSTED)




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

# IOWA RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
# 1950 - 1986




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

TABLE 4

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY BY AGE, RACE & SEX IN STATE OF IOWA
FY 1988

| AGE GROUP | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **1,425,320** | **1,322,790** | **102,530** | **7.2** |
| 16-19 | 85,010 | 70,280 | 14,740 | 17.3 |
| 20-24 | 160,700 | 142,050 | 18,650 | 11.6 |
| 25-34 | 411,940 | 383,270 | 28,660 | 7.0 |
| 35-44 | 344,050 | 325,940 | 18,120 | 5.3 |
| 45-64 | 371,870 | 352,360 | 19,510 | 5.2 |
| 65+ | 51,760 | 48,900 | 2,860 | 5.5 |
| **WHITE MALE** | **771,150** | **713,460** | **57,680** | **7.5** |
| 16-19 | 42,010 | 33,720 | 8,290 | 19.7 |
| 20-24 | 78,370 | 67,850 | 10,520 | 13.4 |
| 25-34 | 225,190 | 209,470 | 15,720 | 7.0 |
| 35-44 | 190,970 | 180,990 | 9,990 | 5.2 |
| 45-64 | 206,380 | 194,990 | 11,390 | 5.5 |
| 65+ | 28,230 | 26,450 | 1,790 | 6.3 |
| **NONWHITE MALE** | **24,240** | **20,120** | **4,120** | **17.0** |
| 16-19 | 1,820 | 990 | 830 | 45.6 |
| 20-24 | 4,180 | 3,300 | 880 | 21.1 |
| 25-34 | 7,900 | 6,610 | 1,280 | 16.2 |
| 35-44 | 5,990 | 5,460 | 530 | 8.9 |
| 45-64 | 4,140 | 3,570 | 580 | 13.9 |
| 65+ | 200 | 190 | 10 | 4.5 |
| **WHITE FEMALE** | **608,350** | **570,620** | **37,740** | **6.2** |
| 16-19 | 39,390 | 34,260 | 5,130 | 13.0 |
| 20-24 | 74,900 | 68,450 | 6,450 | 8.6 |
| 25-34 | 172,770 | 161,990 | 10,780 | 6.2 |
| 35-44 | 141,990 | 135,010 | 6,980 | 4.9 |
| 45-64 | 157,690 | 150,300 | 7,390 | 4.7 |
| 65+ | 21,620 | 20,610 | 1,010 | 4.7 |
| **NONWHITE FEMALE** | **21,590** | **18,590** | **3,000** | **13.9** |
| 16-19 | 1,800 | 1,300 | 490 | 27.5 |
| 20-24 | 3,250 | 2,450 | 800 | 24.7 |
| 25-34 | 6,090 | 5,200 | 880 | 14.5 |
| 35-44 | 5,090 | 4,480 | 620 | 12.1 |
| 45-64 | 3,660 | 3,500 | 150 | 4.2 |
| 65+ | 1,710 | 1,660 | 50 | 3.0 |

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, IN COOPERATION WITH THE LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

## EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY INDUSTRY

### Construction

Iowa construction employment declined to 35,900 workers in 1986. With the sole exception of 1984, this industry group has lost workers in each year since 1978. This trend is in contrast to national building employment which has experienced four consecutive years of growth. One reason for the decline may be the continuing drop in Iowa manufacturing employment. In 1986, there was a national decline in industrial construction. This occurred despite an increase in the number of manufacturing workers. In Iowa, where manufacturing declined, this drop in industrial construction was even more pronounced. During 1985, in excess of one million square feet of manufacturing plants was built in Iowa. In 1986, this fell to 679 thousand square feet. Similar decreases occurred in the construction of hospitals, government buildings, and houses of worship. In residential construction, increases were reported in the number of square feet built for one family houses and duplexes. This may have been the result of a decline in interest rates which helped to make homes more affordable to a greater number of Iowa residents.

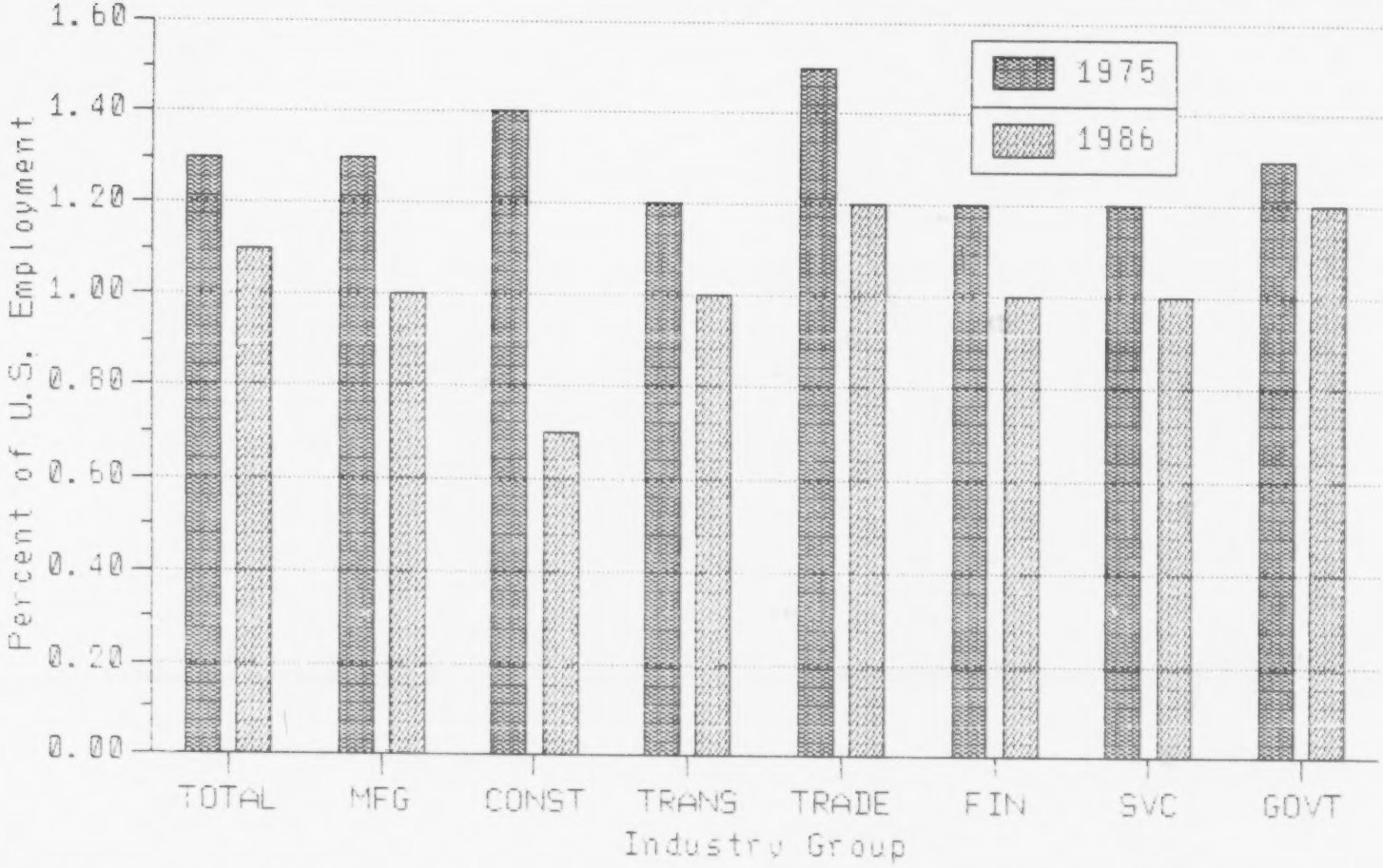
During 1986, there was a decline in non-building construction. The number of projects for streets and highways, bridges, river and harbor development, and water supply systems were all lower than reported in the previous year.

### Durable Goods Manufacturing

The stone, clay, and glass industry group added three hundred workers in 1986. This was its first employment increase since 1978. In Iowa, the largest portion of this industry is engaged in the manufacture of cement. Demand for cement tends to follow construction activity. Because the Iowa share of national employment in the stone, clay, and glass industries remained constant in 1986, the state may have benefitted from increased construction activity elsewhere in the United States. Nationally, the cement industry has suffered from increased import competition. In 1986, eighteen percent of the supply of new cement was furnished by imports. This was four times the percentage recorded in 1976. In some parts of the United States, particularly the East, cement imports have helped avert shortages. However, elsewhere, they compete with the domestic supply.

After remaining unchanged during the previous two years, the lumber and furniture industry grew by nine hundred employees in 1986. In Iowa, the majority of workers in this industry are engaged in the production of fabricated millwork. Millwork products include awnings, dormers, baseboards, panels, stair railings, and window frames. Nationally, the millwork industry has added workers in each of the last four years as a result of the increase in housing starts. In 1986, Iowa mills increased their employment levels at a much more rapid rate than occurred in other parts of the United States. This industry will continue to grow in 1987 if the number of housing starts, renovations, and remodeling projects remains high.

# IOWA SHARE OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
## (BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP)
## 1975 AND 1986




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

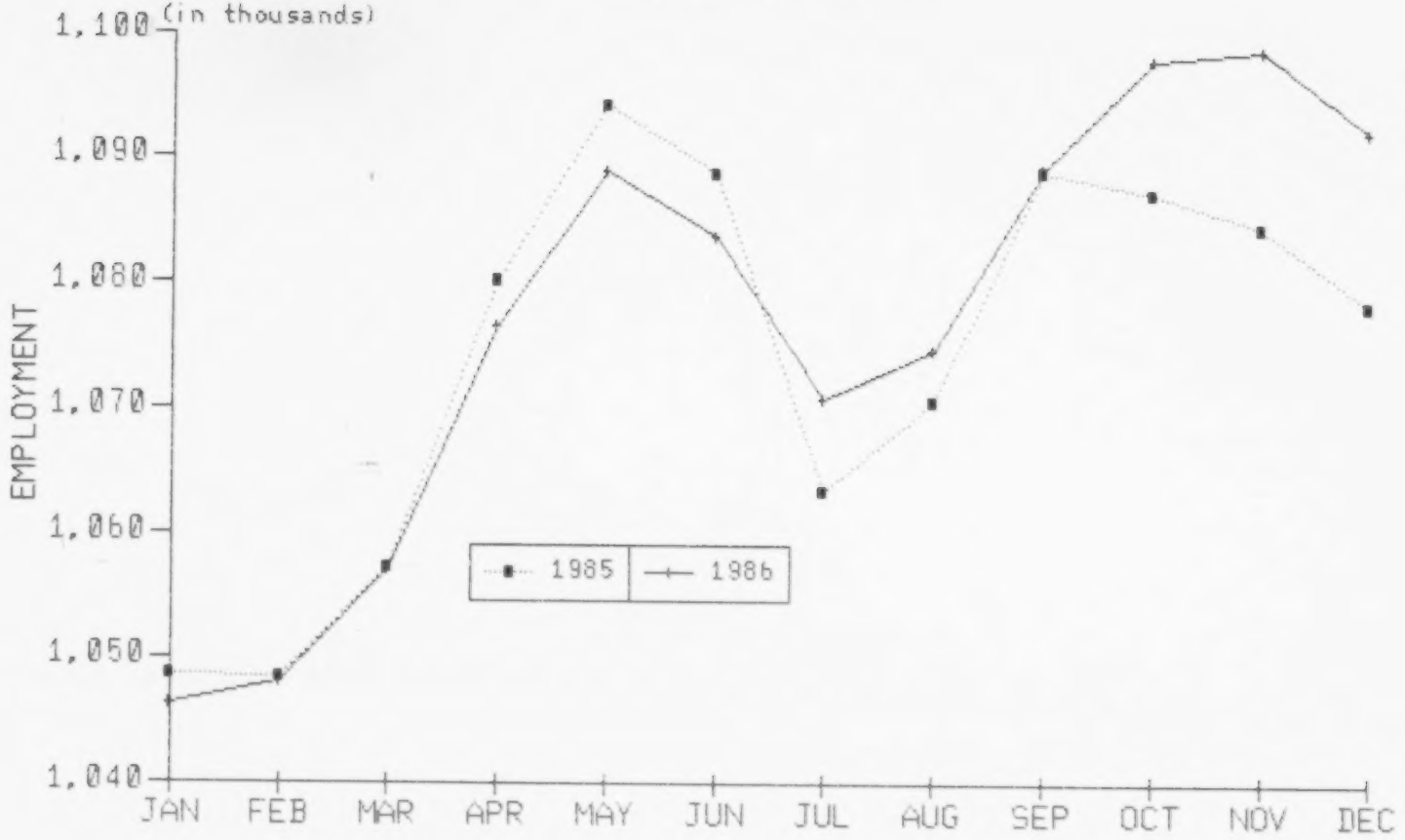
During 1986, both the Iowa and national primary metals industries experienced decreases in the level of employment. In Iowa, the greatest number of employees in this industry are engaged in the production of aluminum sheet and plate. Aluminum manufacturing has suffered from world-wide over-capacity. American manufacturers have had difficulty competing with foreign producers because of the high cost of electricity. Countries with relatively cheap electrical energy have increased their production of aluminum. For example, Canada, Venezuela, and Brazil have an abundance of hydropower, while Egypt is characterized by cheap natural gas. Until 1983, the United States was a net exporter of aluminum. However, between 1976 and 1985, imports increased at an annual rate in excess of 38 percent. At the same time, domestic producers have had limited access to foreign markets. Nations which have denied access to their own markets have been relatively free to compete in the United States. Since 1976, imports of aluminum sheet and plate from Japan have grown by 1,000 percent. During the same period, American exports of aluminum to Japan have declined.

In terms of employment, the Iowa machinery manufacturing industry continues to be dominated by farm machinery. This industry declined in both 1985 and 1986. Part of the drop was a result of a labor dispute at the John Deere Company during the last four months of the year. However, the number of workers in the Iowa farm machinery industry would still have dropped had this dispute not occurred. The primary reason for decreased farm machinery employment was the continued low level of commodity prices. In addition, there was a severe drought in the South and Southeast. The resulting decline in farm income had a negative impact on purchases of machinery. For these reasons, the farm machinery industry operated at less than 50 percent of capacity during 1986. Since 1980, Iowa farm machinery employment has dropped by 59 percent.

In Iowa, construction machinery industry declined by eleven hundred workers in 1986. Similarly to farm machinery, this industry has reduced its employment levels in six out of the last seven years in both the state and nation. Since 1981, construction machinery has become a multi-national industry. The high price of labor and materials (primarily iron and steel) has made American equipment relatively expensive in world markets. Until 1981, the domestic construction machinery industry possessed a large surplus of exports over imports. This positive trade balance had severely contracted by 1986. One reason for this reduction has been the growing tendency of American companies to meet world demand with equipment produced by their foreign subsidiaries. These machines would previously have been manufactured domestically.

During 1987, the demand for construction machinery is expected to record small increases. In addition, the declining value of the dollar should enable American manufacturers to earn a greater share of world sales. However, these positive developments may not result in higher construction machinery employment in Iowa because of the announced closings of the Caterpillar Tractor plant in Davenport, and the J I Case facility in Bettendorf. These events could cause Iowa construction machinery employment to decline during 1987 and 1988.

# NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
## 1985 - 1986
## STATE OF IOWA




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

## Nondurable Goods Manufacturing

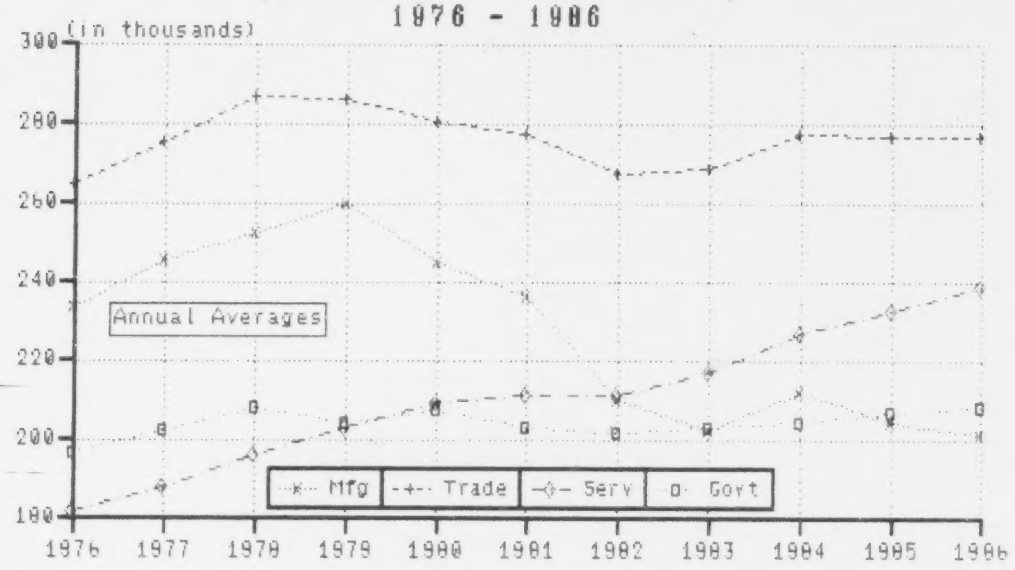
In Iowa, meat packing plants constitute the largest segment of the food and kindred products industry group. Nationally, the meat packing industry has experienced increased employment in each year since 1983. Iowa companies added two hundred workers in 1986, after five consecutive years of decline. Part of the long-term downward trend in employment in the red meat industry has been the result of changing consumer preferences, away from beef and pork, and towards poultry. In the United States, the packing plant and poultry dressing industries are nearly equal in terms of employment. However, in Iowa, 35 percent of persons who work in the food and kindred products industry are employed by meat packers, while poultry only accounts for 5 percent of these employees. Therefore, the shift in sales from red meat to poultry has contributed to a movement of jobs away from Iowa towards those states with larger poultry industries.

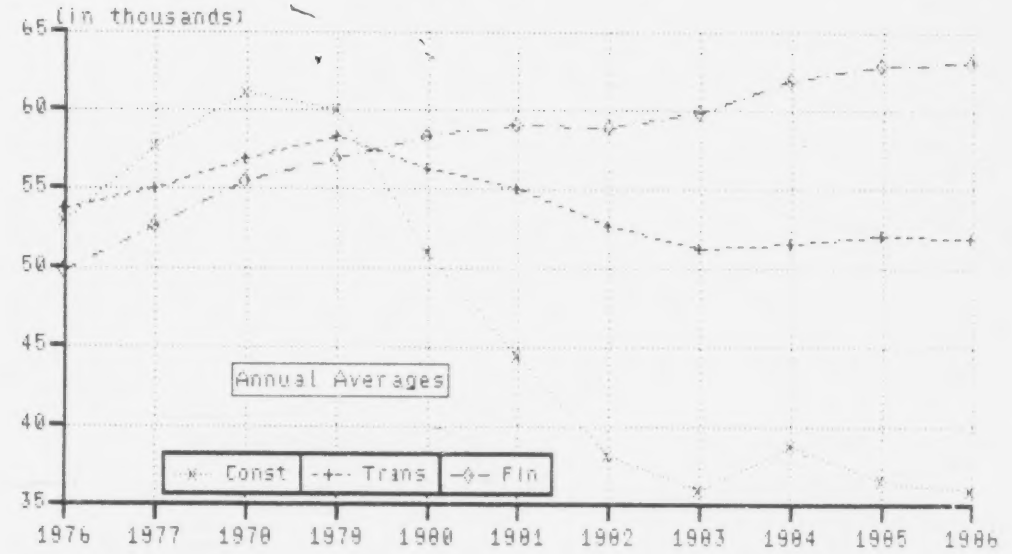
Printing and publishing comprises the second largest Iowa nondurable goods industry group, employing 18,700 workers in 1986. While the publishing industry grew during the year, newspaper production, its largest single component, recorded reduced employment levels. Iowa newspaper employment has been relatively stable since 1971, rarely varying more than two hundred workers in either direction. Part of this stability has been the result of increased manufacturing efficiencies. In the last decade, there has been a decline in the ratio of labor to materials costs, which resulted from technological changes. A decline in the number of production workers has been partially balanced by growth in editorial staffs as newspapers increased their coverage of topics such as sports and business. In Iowa, a declining population may result in reduced newspaper circulation. However, the rising cost of television advertising may help newspapers to increase their revenues. In addition, labor and material costs are not expected to grow rapidly. For these reasons, few employment changes are anticipated for 1987.

Agricultural chemicals comprises the largest segment of the Iowa chemical industry. The outlook for these chemicals, particularly nitrogenous fertilizers and pesticides, will depend heavily on the demand for agricultural commodities. During 1986, the fertilizer industry was unable to benefit from lower natural gas prices because of reduced demand and increased import competition. Imports of urea were selling below the U.S. cost of production. Since 1983, the United States has had a negative trade balance in nitrogen products, particularly ammonia. Domestic producers have had to compete on the world market with the Soviet Union, which has forty percent of world natural gas reserves and is the leading producer of ammonia.

The pesticide industry (which includes herbicides) has been hindered by poor returns on research and development of new products. Once a new agricultural chemical is developed, it is usually relatively easy to manufacture. For this reason, the American pesticide industry has suffered from pirating of new products by plants in developing countries. This has seriously eroded the domestic technological advantage. Employment in the pesticide/herbicide industry is expected to decrease in 1987 as a result of a decrease in the number of acres planted.

## IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
## (BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP)
## 1976 - 1986




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

In Iowa, plastics comprise the largest component of the rubber and plastics industry group. Because plastics are included in a large number of manufactured products, conditions in this industry reflect the demand for products throughout the economy. Prices for plastics have remained stable due to price reductions for oil and natural gas. However, this industry has also suffered from a negative trade balance as exports remained unchanged, while imports were growing. Despite this competition, the long-term outlook for plastics remains positive as plastic components continue to replace metal and glass.

The second largest component of the Iowa rubber and plastics industry consists of tires and inner tubes. This industry is heavily dependent on sales of motor vehicles. Sales of motor vehicle tires have been influenced by three factors. First, stagnant motor vehicle sales have reduced the need for original equipment tires. Secondly, the popularity of radial tires has doubled the replacement cycle. Finally, there have been steady increases in the importation of both motor vehicles and replacement tires. The Iowa industry has also been influenced by the decreased demand for tractor and implement tires. Also, the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, which produces agricultural tires, has scheduled the closing of its Des Moines plant in the fall of 1987.

## Transportation

The Iowa motor freight industry added four hundred workers in 1986. Nationally, this industry has benefitted from deregulation as trucking companies took advantage of their increased options. For example, some shippers offered slower service at reduced rates. There was also an increase in guaranteed fast service. In addition, carriers were able to offer discounts and develop alternate (more profitable) routes. The trucking industry has also been helped by reduced fuel costs. It is anticipated that employment in the Iowa trucking industry will grow during 1987 and 1988 if the economy is able to expand.

## Trade

In Iowa, wholesale trade lost eleven hundred workers during 1986. This industry group has recorded reduced employment levels in five out of the past six years, and has therefore declined by 5,400 employees during the period. Nationally, wholesale trade has experienced three consecutive years of growth. Since 1980, the Iowa industry has decreased by seven percent, while the United States wholesale trade industry has grown by nearly eleven percent. In Iowa, employment in the wholesale industry is heavily dependent on the agricultural economy. Because farmers are purchasing fewer goods, implement dealers have reduced their employment. In addition, the number of workers employed by grain elevators, seed dealers, and companies which sell agricultural chemicals has also dropped. If the agricultural economy fails to improve, some establishments, particularly in rural counties, may be forced to close as the result of a permanent decline in the number of potential customers.

Retail trade has grown in each year since 1982. During 1986, this industry group added twelve hundred workers. Several developments contributed to retail growth. The decline in interest rates encouraged many consumers to refinance their existing mortgages. There was also a drop in gasoline prices, in addition to continued price stability during the year. These events aided the retail industry by increasing disposable income. Consumer purchases may continue to increase in 1987 as a result of changes in the federal income tax.

Iowa general merchandise (department store) employment declined by two hundred workers in 1986. Part of the decline was the result of closings. For example, Ardan Jewelers, a general department store, closed its Iowa locations. Another establishment, with small outlets in several rural counties, ceased operations at some of these sites. These closings are part of a general consolidation in the department store industry. Companies have been applying strict cost controls and consolidating markets. This trend is in contrast to the rapid expansion of the industry which occurred in the last decade. There has also been a trend toward upgrading and remodeling existing locations. Stores which improve lighting and fixtures often experience double digit improvement in sales.

Food stores account for sixteen percent of Iowa retail employment. During 1986, these establishments added twelve hundred employees. One trend in this industry has been the growth of chains of localized "convenience" grocery stores which compete with both large supermarkets and small independent units. At the same time, supermarkets are offering an increased variety of prepared and "carry-out" foods in order to attract a wider group of customers. Many now contain seafood departments and delicatessens. They also provide nonfood items, such as video cassettes and prescription drugs. During 1987, employment at supermarket and convenience stores is expected to record continued growth. The federal tax law changes are expected to increase the incomes of lower income consumers, who spend a large proportion of their earnings for food. Food stores will also continue competing with restaurants by offering a growing variety of prepared foods.

## Finance

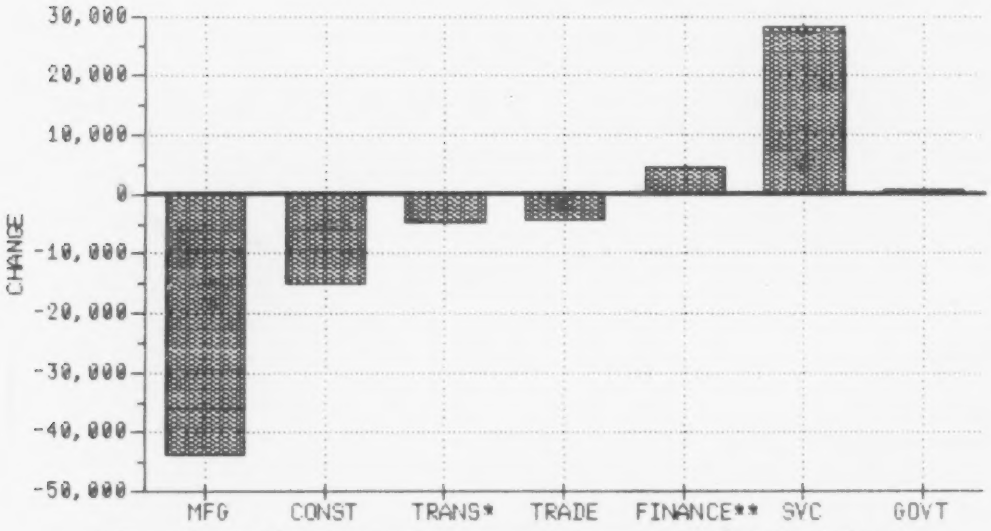
While the Iowa finance industry continued growing during 1986, banking, its largest component, decreased by four hundred workers during the year. Many banks have sustained losses due to the poor performance of agricultural loans. In 1986, there were failures of small rural banks. This trend is not limited to Iowa. Between 1981 and 1985, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) list of problem banks grew from 223 to 848. Banking has also been effected by electronic fund transfer systems and the growth of pre-authorized services, such as direct deposit of payrolls and direct payment of utility bills. The increased use of automatic teller machines has decreased the need for banks to build new branches. Another technological development has been the growing use of point-of-sale terminals which permit funds to be directly transferred from the account of the buyer to that of the seller. The combined effect of these developments may be to decrease the need for bank employees.

## Services

The Iowa service industries gained six thousand workers in 1986. Services comprise the largest industry group in terms of both total employment and job growth. Health services, which constitutes its biggest component, grew by nineteen hundred persons. The health industry has been experiencing rapid changes. While the length of time spent in hospitals has been decreasing, patients have been making additional outpatient visits. They are also increasing their utilization of nursing homes and home care facilities. One cause for the expansion of the health service industry is the expanding elderly population. Because of the decreased use of hospital beds, hospitals have created neighborhood clinics and have begun to provide other non-traditional services. There has also been an increase in nursing home utilization. Major nursing home chains are purchasing small unprofitable units, rather than building new facilities. It is anticipated that the need for nursing homes will outpace the construction of additional units.

During the past year, business services added 2,800 employees. In Iowa, this segment of the service industries consists of cleaning services, temporary help agencies, and management consultants, in addition to computer and data processing services. Nationally, data processing companies have adjusted to the increased use of micro-computers by offering new services, such as electronic mail and software development. There has also been growth by firms which offer computer professional services as companies struggle with problems of office and factory automation. These organizations also provide educational services and custom programming.

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY INDUSTRY
STATE OF IOWA
1980 - 1986




* Transportation includes communications and Public Utilities.
** Finance includes insurance and real estate.
SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

## EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

The two major components which are necessary for the development of occupational projections are the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program and acceptable employment projections by industry. The OES program is conducted as part of a cooperative agreement between the Iowa Department of Employment Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Its main component is a survey which provides current estimates of industry staffing patterns. Questionnaires are distributed to a range of 3,000 to 11,000 Iowa employers, depending on the industries being studied. Industries are surveyed on a three year cycle as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Year 1 | Retail Trade, Regulated Industries, Education, State and Local Government |
| Year 2 | Manufacturing and Hospitals |
| Year 3 | Construction, Services, and Finance |

Every organization with a minimum of 250 employees is included in the study. If an industry has fewer than 1,000 employees, all companies receive questionnaires. During the course of a three year cycle, an estimated 19,800 Iowa employers are studied.

Before the OES survey was developed, industry occupational employment could only be studied during the decennial census of population. The census had two major disadvantages. First, it could only be updated once in ten years. In addition, it relied on "self-identification". For example, an accountant who worked as a bookkeeper might still identify herself as an accountant. This gave a distorted picture of actual occupational employment. By utilizing an OES based occupational matrix rather than a census matrix, the Iowa Department of Employment Services has been able to double the number of occupations that were previously analyzed.

The second major data item required for occupational projections is acceptable industry projections on which to apply the OES industry-occupation matrix. These were developed in cooperation with the Department of Economic Development (DED). Iowa industry employment projections are based on the Data Resources Incorporated (DRI) Macro Model of the U.S. Economy. The DRI econometric model contains 300 variables. It includes items such as employment, personal income, and interest rates. It is a major input into the Iowa Econometric Forecasting Model, which is maintained by the Institute for Economic Research at the University of Iowa.

The Iowa Model combines both state and national historical data series which are updated as new information becomes available. It utilizes the export-base theory which divides the economy into two parts: Industries which produce goods and services for export outside of a region and those which primarily produce for the local economy. In Iowa, agriculture, farm machinery, and rubber products are examples of export industries, while restaurants and other retail establishments exemplify organizations which serve the local community. In the export-base model, changes in export activity effect income and employment in the local sector because workers

spend the greater part of their earnings near their homes. Manufacturing and agriculture are the primary Iowa export industries. Changes in national commodity prices and levels of production will determine prices, production levels, and employment in Iowa.

The final component of the Iowa Forecasting Model consists of population estimates. Population levels are projected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates of births and deaths are needed to project population. Employment is also an important factor because it is needed to estimate net migration.

Once employment projections are developed using the model, they are presented to the Iowa forecasting council. This group is brought together every six months by the Department of Economic Development. It consists of representatives of government agencies and major Iowa companies. Based on their knowledge of what is actually happening in Iowa (and particularly in their own industries), this group recommends changes in the industry projections which have been developed utilizing the Iowa Forecasting Model.

TABLE 5

IOWA OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

| OCCUPATIONAL GROUP | EMP 1986 | EMP 1988 | EMP 1989 | GROWTH 1988-1989 | REP NEEDS | TOTAL OPENINGS | PERCENT CHANGE 1988-1989 | PERCENT CHANGE 1986-1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANAGERIAL & ADMINISTRATIVE | 74,046 | 74,778 | 74,414 | -364 | 2,850 | 2,486 | -0.5 | 0.5 |
| PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL | 206,992 | 207,299 | 208,617 | 1318 | 6,172 | 7,490 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| SALES | 118,955 | 120,908 | 120,220 | -688 | 5,369 | 4,681 | -0.6 | 1.1 |
| CLERICAL & ADMINISTRATIVE | 189,427 | 192,130 | 192,374 | 244 | 6,316 | 6,560 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| SERVICES | 188,849 | 191,113 | 192,072 | 959 | 9,337 | 10,296 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| AGRICULTURE | 9,653 | 9,672 | 9,608 | -64 | 396 | 332 | -0.7 | -0.5 |
| PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATING, MAINTENANCE & MATERIAL HANDLING | 294,855 | 292,802 | 287,565 | -5,237 | 8,116 | 2,879 | -1.8 | -2.5 |
| TOTAL | 1,082,777 | 1,088,702 | 1,084,870 | -3,832 | 38,556 | 34,724 | -0.4 | 0.2 |

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Unit, Department of Employment Services, in cooperation with the Department of Economic Development, and the Iowa State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.

Between 1986 and 1989, it is projected that total employment will grow by nearly 2,100 jobs. At the same time, an estimated 116 thousand openings will occur due to the need for replacement workers. In terms of occupational projections, replacement pertains to those positions which must be filled when workers leave the labor force as a result of death or retirement. It also applies to persons who withdraw for child rearing purposes, in addition to other personal reasons. The concept of replacement does not refer to turnover, which occurs when workers change jobs, often in the same occupation.

TABLE 6

OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST GROWTH POTENTIAL
STATE OF IOWA

| OES MATRIX CODE | OES MATRIX TITLE | EMP 1986 | EMP 1988 | EMP 1989 | GROWTH | REP-NEEDS | TOTAL OPENINGS | PCT GROWTH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66008401 | NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS | 19657 | 20362 | 20928 | 566 | 881 | 1447 | 2.8% |
| 32502160 | REGISTERED NURSES | 18955 | 19356 | 19773 | 417 | 472 | 889 | 2.2% |
| 32505198 | LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES | 7421 | 7634 | 7822 | 188 | 180 | 368 | 2.5% |
| 67002377 | MAIDS AND HOUSEKEEPING CLEANERS | 8001 | 8061 | 8190 | 129 | 626 | 755 | 1.6% |
| 32102159 | PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS | 3793 | 3943 | 4051 | 108 | 290 | 398 | 2.7% |
| 89802629 | SLAUGHTERERS AND BUTCHERS | 6058 | 6091 | 6185 | 94 | 134 | 228 | 1.5% |
| 65028383 | COOKS, INSTITUTION OR CAFETERIA | 7630 | 7664 | 7752 | 88 | 467 | 555 | 1.1% |
| 55305310 | RECEPTIONISTS AND INFORMATION CLERKS | 6608 | 6755 | 6842 | 87 | 291 | 378 | 1.3% |
| 43002256 | INSURANCE SALES WORKERS | 3534 | 3765 | 3851 | 86 | 179 | 265 | 2.3% |
| 53314284 | INSURANCE POLICY PROCESSING CLERKS | 2535 | 2708 | 2774 | 66 | 90 | 156 | 2.4% |
| 93938805 | MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS - HAND | 4343 | 4365 | 4430 | 65 | 58 | 123 | 1.5% |
| 65038390 | FOOD PREPARATION WORKERS | 13113 | 13319 | 13382 | 63 | 743 | 806 | 0.5% |
| 66002398 | DENTAL ASSISTANTS | 1758 | 1847 | 1909 | 62 | 35 | 97 | 3.4% |
| 68038410 | CHILD CARE WORKERS | 2692 | 2668 | 2726 | 58 | 75 | 133 | 2.2% |
| 27305105 | SOCIAL WORKERS, EXCEPT MEDICAL | 3353 | 3361 | 3412 | 51 | 85 | 136 | 1.5% |
| 55105[illegible]44 | MEDICAL SECRETARIES | 1624 | 1696 | 1746 | 50 | 45 | 95 | 2.9% |
| 660[illegible]399 | MEDICAL ASSISTANTS | 1600 | 1668 | 1718 | 50 | 58 | 108 | 3.0% |
| 55308348 | TYPISTS | 6168 | 6254 | 6303 | 49 | 161 | 210 | 0.8% |
| 61008457 | HOUSEKEEPERS, INSTITUTIONAL | 2136 | 2175 | 2221 | 46 | 145 | 191 | 2.1% |
| 9 726746 | LAUNDRY AND DRYCLEANING MACHINE OPERERATORS | 1962 | 2005 | 2048 | 43 | 164 | 207 | 2.1% |
| 87711524 | HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKERS | 4769 | 4764 | 4806 | 42 | 146 | 188 | 0.9% |
| 32999208 | ALL OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND TECHNICIANS | 2575 | 2601 | 2641 | 40 | 48 | 88 | 1.5% |
| 66099465 | ALL OTHER HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS | 1336 | 1370 | 1405 | 35 | 125 | 160 | 2.6% |
| 15008019 | MEDICINE AND HEALTH SERVICE | 1404 | 1448 | 1483 | 35 | 54 | 89 | 2.4% |
| 28108110 | LAWYERS | 2392 | 2513 | 2547 | 34 | 177 | 211 | 1.4% |
| 55321336 | FILE CLERKS | 2311 | 2373 | 2406 | 33 | 64 | 97 | 1.4% |
| 55102343 | LEGAL SECRETARIES | 1937 | 2070 | 2102 | 32 | 55 | 87 | 1.5% |
| 53905364 | TEACHER AIDES AND EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANTS | 4200 | 4130 | 4162 | 32 | 111 | 143 | 0.8% |
| 31302113 | TEACHERS, PRESCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN | 2838 | 2785 | 2817 | 32 | 38 | 70 | 1.1% |
| 31314140 | TEACHERS AND INSTRUCTORS, VOCATIONAL | 4661 | 4628 | 4660 | 32 | 244 | 276 | 0.7% |
| 63047453 | GUARDS | 4309 | 4271 | 4302 | 31 | 418 | 449 | 0.7% |
| 59999367 | ALL OTHER CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS | 2848 | 2917 | 2947 | 30 | 97 | 127 | 1.0% |
| 32105152 | DENTISTS | 914 | 960 | 990 | 30 | 68 | 98 | 3.1% |
| 53302280 | INSURANCE ADJUSTERS,EXAMINERS,AND INVESTIGATORS | 1162 | 1241 | 1271 | 30 | 32 | 62 | 2.4% |

## Managerial and Administrative Occupations

While the total number of managerial jobs is expected to drop between 1988 and 1989, there will be a need for nearly 2,500 workers. The greatest number of openings in this category will be for general managers and top executives. There should also be positions for financial managers, food service and lodging managers, education administrators, postmasters and mail supervisors, in addition to administrative services managers. The majority of these openings will result from the need to replace existing workers. Jobs in the managerial and administrative category are often filled by persons who are already employed by the same organization as the previous incumbent. Therefore, the hiring of new workers often occurs at lower levels of a firm.

## Professional and Technical Occupations

Because of the anticipated expansion of the health services industry group, it is expected that a large number of job openings will develop for registered nurses, physicians and surgeons, and licensed practical nurses. These positions will result from both growth and the need to replace existing workers. In non-health related occupations, openings are expected for elementary teachers, secondary school teachers, accountants and auditors, lawyers, librarians, social workers, and recreation workers. The education openings are anticipated because of the increased emphasis that the state of Iowa is placing on improving its school systems.

Unlike managerial positions, professional and technical jobs are often filled by hiring workers from outside of an organization. This occurs because of the long training periods and licensing requirements which are characteristic of many of the occupations in this category. For example, a teacher aide is not normally promoted into a teaching position, unless he or she possesses the required training and certification.

## Sales Workers

An estimated 2,500 sales workers will be needed to fill openings which are expected to occur between 1988 and 1989. Replacement needs should account for the majority of these positions. Within this category, the greatest number of openings will be for retail salespersons. It is important to note that these occupational projections do not divide part-time from full-time employment. Many of the anticipated retail sales openings will be for part-time workers and may not meet the needs of persons who desire full-time career opportunities.

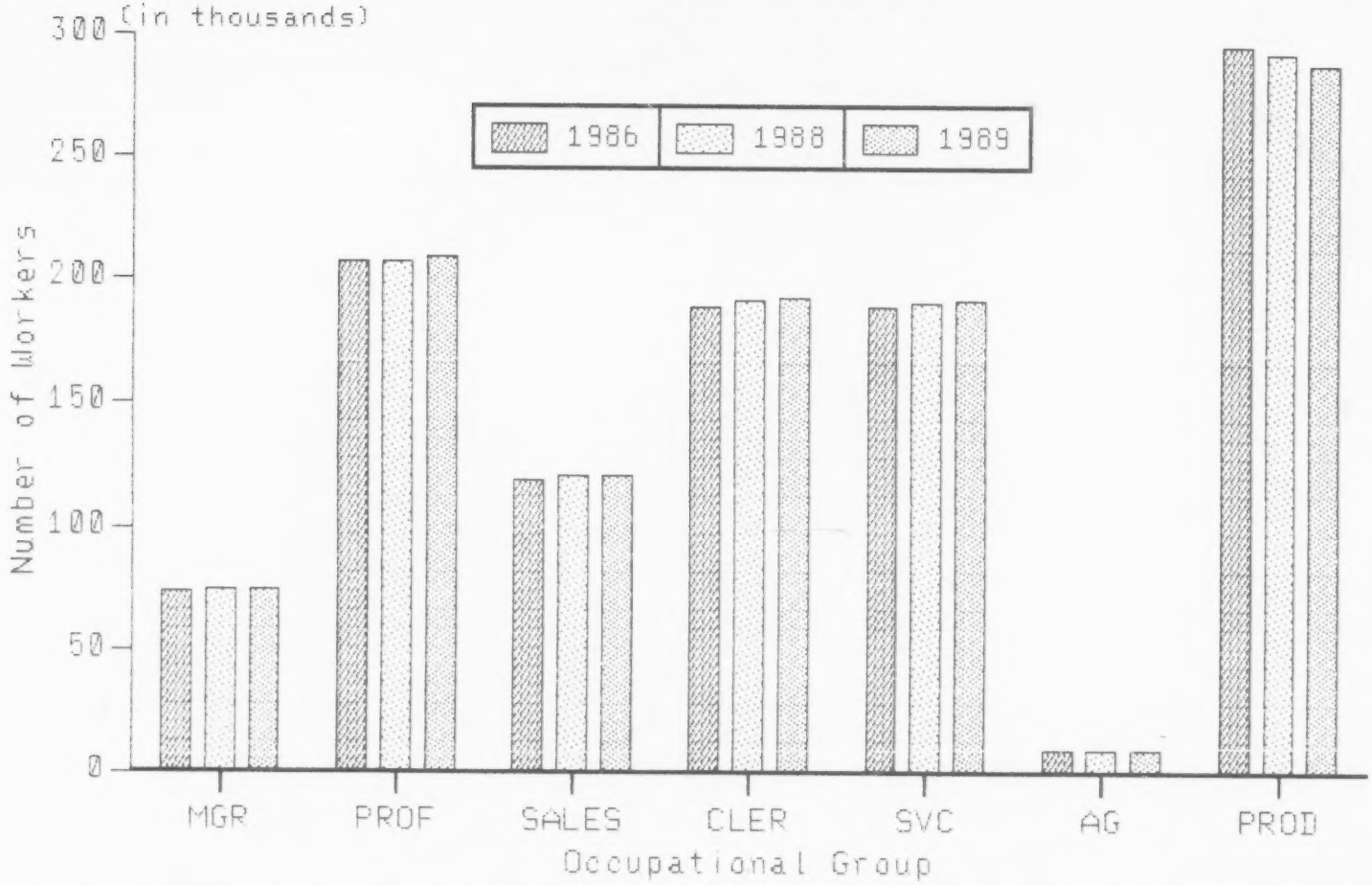
In addition to retail salesperson, large numbers of jobs are expected for stock clerks, cashiers, retail sales supervisors, and parts salesperson. In non-retail firms, openings should occur for insurance sales workers and scientific sales representatives.

TABLE 7

FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
STATE OF IOWA

| OES MATRIX CODE | OES MATRIX TITLE | EMP 1986 | EMP 1988 | EMP 1989 | GROWTH | REP-NEEDS | TOTAL OPENINGS | PCT GROWTH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 97932868 | LOADING MACHINE OPERATORS, UNDERGROUND MINING | 17 | 18 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 11.1% |
| 87605538 | FLOOR LAYERS, EXCEPT CARPET, WOOD, AND HARD TILES | 27 | 30 | 32 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6.7% |
| 87911550 | ROTARY DRILL OPERATORS, OIL | 31 | 31 | 33 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6.5% |
| 92545736 | PHOTOENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING MACHINE OPERATORS | 36 | 36 | 38 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5.6% |
| 87908556 | ROCK SPLITTERS, QUARRY | 19 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5.3% |
| 15021020 | MINING, QUARRYING,OIL AND GAS DRILLING MANAGERS | 58 | 61 | 64 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4.9% |
| 53308283 | INSURANCE EXAMINING CLERKS | 20 | 21 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4.8% |
| 85921613 | MUSICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRER | 87 | 94 | 98 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 4.3% |
| 87905545 | BLASTERS AND EXPLOSIVES WORKERS | 23 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4.0% |
| 32923196 | ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH TECHNICIANS | 56 | 57 | 59 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3.5% |
| 32908193 | DENTAL HYGIENISTS | 805 | 846 | 875 | 29 | 7 | 36 | 3.4% |
| 66002398 | DENTAL ASSISTANTS | 1758 | 1847 | 1909 | 62 | 35 | 97 | 3.4% |
| 32108155 | OPTOMETRISTS | 316 | 333 | 344 | 11 | 27 | 38 | 3.3% |
| 28102109 | JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES | 32 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3.2% |
| 85708572 | ELECTRONIC HOME ENTERTAINMENT EQUIPMENT REPAIRERS | 516 | 559 | 577 | 18 | 22 | 40 | 3.2% |
| 32914204 | NUCLEAR MEDICINE TECHNOLOGISTS | 63 | 64 | 66 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3.1% |
| 32105152 | DENTISTS | 914 | 960 | 990 | 30 | 68 | 98 | 3.1% |
| 89921675 | DENTAL LABORATORY TECHNICIANS, PRECISION | 624 | 657 | 677 | 20 | 8 | 28 | 3.0% |
| 66005399 | MEDICAL ASSISTANTS | 1600 | 1668 | 1718 | 50 | 58 | 108 | 3.0% |
| 55105344 | MEDICAL SECRETARIES | 1624 | 1696 | 1746 | 50 | 45 | 95 | 2.9% |
| 97928878 | DREDGE OPERATORS AND DIPPER TENDERS | 33 | 34 | 35 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2.9% |
| 32317164 | RECREATIONAL THERAPISTS | 625 | 649 | 668 | 19 | 4 | 23 | 2.9% |
| 32511158 | PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS | 337 | 353 | 363 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 2.8% |
| 66008401 | NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS | 19657 | 20362 | 20928 | 566 | 881 | 1447 | 2.8% |
| 32102159 | PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS | 3793 | 3943 | 4051 | 108 | 290 | 398 | 2.7% |
| 27308419 | SOCIAL SERVICE TECHNICIANS | 780 | 767 | 788 | 21 | 19 | 40 | 2.7% |
| 92914777 | PAPER GOODS MACHINE SETTERS AND SET-UP OPERATORS | 548 | 550 | 565 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 2.7% |
| 32905200 | MEDICAL AND CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIANS | 897 | 923 | 948 | 25 | 10 | 35 | 2.7% |
| 68035420 | SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICE AIDES | 525 | 517 | 531 | 14 | 31 | 45 | 2.7% |
| 25310083 | MATHMETICAL SCIENTISTS | 36 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2.7% |
| 89905678 | PRECISION MOLDERS/SHAPERS, EXCEPT JEWEL | 63 | 74 | 76 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2.7% |
| 21921027 | CLAIMS EXAMINERS, PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE | 209 | 223 | 229 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 2.7% |
| 66017405 | PHYSICAL AND CORRECTIVE THERAPY AIDES/ASSISTANTS | 552 | 568 | 583 | 15 | 19 | 34 | 2.6% |
| 95005829 | GAS PLANT OPERATORS | 39 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2.6% |

# IOWA OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE
## (BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP)
## 1986 - 1989




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

TABLE 8

OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST NUMBER OF PROJECTED OPENINGS
STATE OF IOWA

| OES MATRIX CODE | OES MATRIX TITLE | EMP 1986 | EMP 1988 | EMP 1989 | GROWTH | REP-NEEDS | TOTAL OPENINGS | PCT GROWTH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49011261 | SALESPERSONS, RETAIL | 35198 | 35747 | 35527 | -220 | 2008 | 1788 | -0.6% |
| 67005376 | JANITORS AND CLEANERS | 21061 | 21212 | 21228 | 16 | 1771 | 1787 | 0.1% |
| 66008401 | NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS | 19657 | 20362 | 20928 | 566 | 881 | 1447 | 2.8% |
| 19005016 | GENERAL MANAGERS AND TOP EXECUTIVES | 31236 | 31640 | 31472 | -168 | 1284 | 1116 | -0.5% |
| 55338305 | BOOKKEEPING, ACCOUNTING, AND AUDITING CLERKS | 22790 | 23128 | 23011 | -117 | 1105 | 988 | -0.5% |
| 55347357 | GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS | 22679 | 23030 | 22963 | -67 | 1017 | 950 | -0.3% |
| 32502160 | REGISTERED NURSES | 18955 | 19356 | 19773 | 417 | 472 | 889 | 2.2% |
| 65038390 | FOOD PREPARATION WORKERS | 13113 | 13319 | 13382 | 63 | 743 | 806 | 0.5% |
| 67002377 | MAIDS AND HOUSEKEEPING CLEANERS | 8001 | 8061 | 8190 | 129 | 626 | 755 | 1.6% |
| 55199345 | ALL OTHER SECRETARIES | 29433 | 29575 | 29512 | -63 | 792 | 729 | -0.2% |
| 49021263 | STOCK CLERKS, SALES FLOOR | 15184 | 15446 | 15343 | -103 | 816 | 713 | -0.7% |
| 65028383 | COOKS, INSTITUTION OR CAFETERIA | 7630 | 7664 | 7752 | 88 | 467 | 555 | 1.1% |
| 49023254 | CASHIERS | 26205 | 26567 | 26419 | -148 | 663 | 515 | -0.6% |
| 31305114 | TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY | 14875 | 14671 | 14683 | 12 | 440 | 452 | 0.1% |
| 63047453 | GUARDS | 4309 | 4271 | 4302 | 31 | 418 | 449 | 0.7% |
| 32102159 | PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS | 3793 | 3943 | 4051 | 108 | 290 | 398 | 2.7% |
| 55305310 | RECEPTIONISTS AND INFORMATION CLERKS | 6608 | 6755 | 6842 | 87 | 291 | 378 | 1.3% |
| 65032387 | COOKS, SPECIALTY FAST FOOD | 6942 | 7076 | 7019 | -57 | 431 | 374 | -0.8% |
| 32505198 | LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES | 7421 | 7634 | 7822 | 188 | 180 | 368 | 2.5% |
| 31308117 | TEACHERS, SECONDARY SCHOOL | 16294 | 16071 | 16084 | 13 | 326 | 339 | 0.1% |
| 97102843 | TRUCK DRIVERS, HEAVY OR TRACTOR TRAILER | 19327 | 19288 | 19008 | -280 | 619 | 339 | -1.5% |
| 65005381 | BARTENDERS | 7839 | 7872 | 7841 | -31 | 362 | 331 | -0.4% |
| 65041389 | FOOD PREPARATION AND SERVICE WORKERS | 9811 | 9996 | 9920 | -76 | 405 | 329 | -0.8% |
| 65008392 | WAITERS AND WAITRESSES | 22690 | 22982 | 22847 | -135 | 464 | 329 | -0.6% |
| 49008269 | OTHER SALES REPRESENTATIVES | 10438 | 10531 | 10396 | -135 | 452 | 317 | -1.3% |
| 65026384 | COOKS, RESTAURANT | 5687 | 5754 | 5720 | -34 | 350 | 316 | -0.6% |
| 51002369 | FIRST LINE SUPERVISORS AND MANAGER/SUPERVISORS | 9041 | 9150 | 9163 | 13 | 296 | 309 | 0.1% |
| 41002268 | FIRST LINE SUPERVISORS-SALES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS | 7247 | 7352 | 7298 | -54 | 363 | 309 | -0.7% |
| 97111838 | BUS DRIVERS, SCHOOL | 5272 | 5219 | 5222 | 3 | 287 | 290 | 0.1% |
| 85132585 | MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS, GENERAL UTILITY | 11900 | 11966 | 11885 | -81 | 366 | 285 | -0.7% |
| 19999009 | ALL OTHER MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS | 6748 | 6778 | 6787 | 9 | 274 | 283 | 0.1% |
| 31314140 | TEACHERS AND INSTRUCTORS, VOCATIONAL | 4661 | 4628 | 4660 | 32 | 244 | 276 | 0.7% |
| 43002256 | INSURANCE SALES WORKERS | 3534 | 3765 | 3851 | 86 | 179 | 265 | 2.3% |
| 61099466 | ALL OTHER SERVICE SUPERVISORS | 4136 | 4171 | 4185 | 14 | 236 | 250 | 0.3% |

## Clerical and Administrative Occupations

Clerical workers are employed in all industries. The demand for persons who are qualified for these occupations has been contracting as a result of reduced employment levels in manufacturing and construction, in addition to other industries. However, similarly to other occupational groups, there will be a need for clerical workers who are trained to replace those who leave the labor force. Between 1988 and 1989, the greatest number of openings will be for bookkeeping and accounting clerks, general office clerks, receptionists, clerical supervisors, typists, stock clerks, tellers, and insurance policy clerks. Jobs will also become available for teacher aides and educational assistants, and postal mail carriers, in addition to shipping and receiving clerks.

## Service Workers

The service occupations are expected to account for nearly 10,300 total openings between 1988 and 1989, making this the group with the largest number of potential jobs. Within this category, janitors and cleaners will account for the greatest number of openings, mostly for replacement workers. There will also be positions available for nurse aide/orderlies, food preparation workers, cooks, guards, bartenders, waiter/waitresses, and cosmetologists, in addition to child care workers, medical assistants, and home health aides. Nurse aide/orderly is also the occupation with the largest projected employment growth.

## Production, Construction, Operating, Maintenance, and Material Handling Occupations

In excess of twenty-seven percent of those persons who work in Iowa are employed in the production/construction occupations. The number of jobs in this category have been decreasing as a result of declining employment in the manufacturing and construction industries. As with other occupational groups, replacement needs are expected to provide openings. However, because a large number of workers are in layoff status, the majority of vacancies may be filled by persons who had recently worked for the organization in which the job opening occurs.

Between 1988 and 1989, it is expected that the largest number of jobs in this occupational category will be for truck drivers. Other occupations with anticipated vacancies are school bus drivers, maintenance repairers, slaughterers/butchers, laundry and drycleaning machine operators, highway maintenance workers and automotive mechanics.

In some categories, the number of replacement openings may not be sufficient to counter-balance the decrease in total employment. For example, while fifty-eight replacement openings are anticipated for heating and air conditioning mechanics, employment in this classification is expected to drop by one hundred and sixty-five jobs. Plumbers/pipefitters, roofers, electricians, and carpenters may all experience declining employment between 1988 and 1989.

TABLE 9

OCCUPATIONS WITH DECLINING EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF IOWA

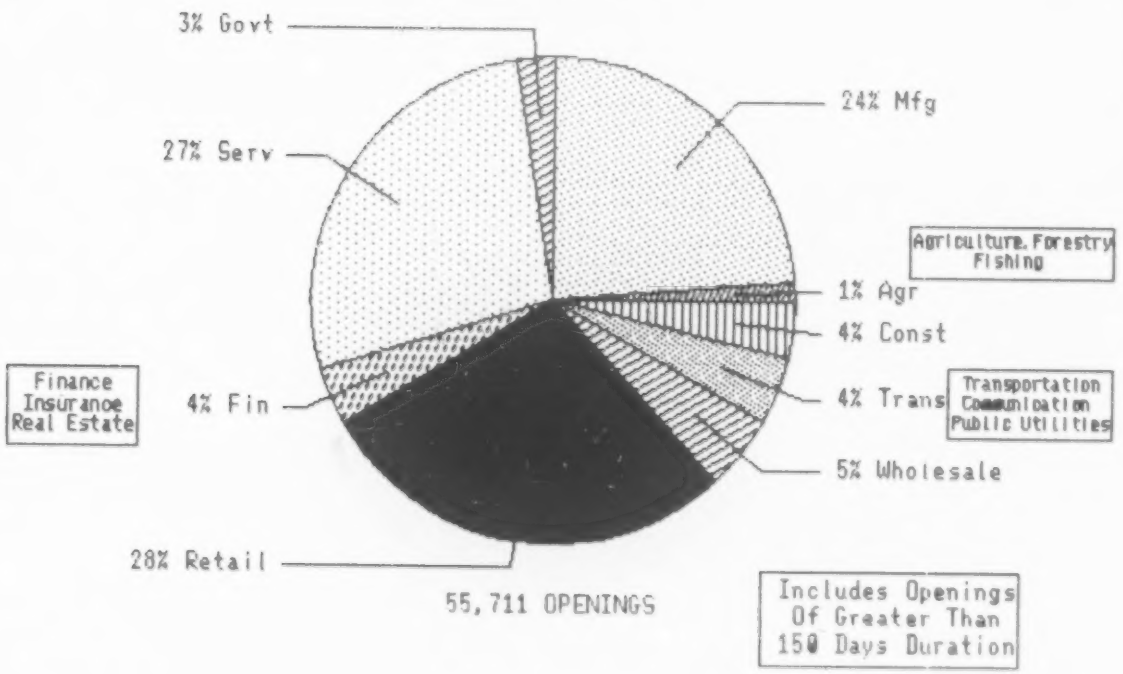
| OES MATRIX CODE | OES MATRIX TITLE | EMP 1986 | EMP 1988 | EMP 1989 | GROWTH | REP-NEEDS | TOTAL OPENINGS | PCT GROWTH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87102512 | CARPENTERS | 5405 | 5479 | 4964 | -515 | 218 | -297 | -9.4% |
| 87202520 | ELECTRICIANS | 4386 | 4387 | 4079 | -308 | 117 | -191 | -7.0% |
| 97102843 | TRUCK DRIVERS, HEAVY OR TRACTOR TRAILER | 19327 | 19288 | 19008 | -280 | 619 | 339 | -1.5% |
| 98999907 | ALL OTHER HELPERS, LABORERS, AND MATERIAL MOVERS, HAND | 17216 | 17194 | 16921 | -273 | 433 | 160 | -1.6% |
| 49011261 | SALESPERSONS, RETAIL | 35198 | 35747 | 35527 | -220 | 2008 | 1788 | -0.6% |
| 87502530 | PLUMBERS, PIPEFITTERS, AND STEAMFITTERS | 2361 | 2383 | 2179 | -204 | 71 | -133 | -8.6% |
| 15017012 | CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS | 2104 | 2106 | 1912 | -194 | 85 | -109 | -9.2% |
| 19005016 | GENERAL MANAGERS AND TOP EXECUTIVES | 31236 | 31640 | 31472 | -168 | 1284 | 1116 | -0.5% |
| 85902605 | HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, AND REFRIGERATION MECHANICS | 1895 | 1917 | 1752 | -165 | 58 | -107 | -8.6% |
| 93956813 | ALL OTHER ASSEMBLERS AND FABRICATORS | 11423 | 11038 | 10880 | -158 | 226 | 68 | -1.4% |
| 81005499 | FIRST LINE SUPERVISORS, CONSTRUCTION | 2468 | 2407 | 2250 | -157 | 84 | -73 | -6.5% |
| 87808532 | ROOFERS | 1226 | 1257 | 1101 | -156 | 17 | -139 | -12.4% |
| 49023254 | CASHIERS | 26205 | 26567 | 26419 | -148 | 663 | 515 | -0.6% |
| 98312893 | HELPERS - CARPENTERS AND RELATED | 1337 | 1337 | 1190 | -147 | 49 | -98 | -11.0% |
| 49008269 | OTHER SALES REPRESENTATIVES | 10438 | 10531 | 10396 | -135 | 452 | 317 | -1.3% |
| 65008392 | WAITERS AND WAITRESSES | 22690 | 22982 | 22847 | -135 | 464 | 329 | -0.6% |
| 98799903 | ALL OTHER FREIGHT, STOCK, AND MATERIAL MOVERS, HAND | 8701 | 8701 | 8576 | -125 | 141 | 16 | -1.4% |
| 87311515 | CONCRETE AND TERRAZZO FINISHERS | 1137 | 1161 | 1037 | -124 | 31 | -93 | -10.7% |
| 89132641 | SHEET METAL WORKERS | 1751 | 1746 | 1626 | -120 | 36 | -84 | -6.9% |
| 55338305 | BOOKKEEPING, ACCOUNTING, AND AUDITING CLERKS | 22790 | 23128 | 23011 | -117 | 1105 | 988 | -0.5% |
| 21902030 | COST ESTIMATORS | 1239 | 1251 | 1136 | -115 | 23 | -92 | -9.2% |
| 81008502 | FIRST LINE SUPERVISORS, PRODUCTION | 7514 | 7391 | 7287 | -104 | 198 | 94 | -1.4% |
| 49021263 | STOCK CLERKS, SALES FLOOR | 15184 | 15446 | 15343 | -103 | 816 | 713 | -0.7% |
| 87814536 | STRUCTURAL METAL WORKERS | 818 | 840 | 737 | -103 | 11 | -92 | -12.3% |
| 92974774 | PACKAGING AND FILLING MACHINE OPERATORS AND TENDERS | 4690 | 4663 | 4561 | -102 | 83 | -19 | -2.2% |
| 87402526 | PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS | 1467 | 1487 | 1389 | -98 | 68 | -30 | -6.6% |
| 97938871 | GRADER, DOZER, AND SCRAPER OPERATORS | 1277 | 1194 | 1109 | -85 | 54 | -31 | -7.1% |
| 85132585 | MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS, GENERAL UTILITY | 11900 | 11966 | 11885 | -81 | 366 | 285 | -0.7% |
| 97947867 | INDUSTRIAL TRUCK AND TRACTOR OPERATORS | 5728 | 5648 | 5568 | -80 | 102 | 22 | -1.4% |
| 87302508 | BRICK MASONS | 636 | 651 | 573 | -78 | 19 | -59 | -12.0% |
| 65041389 | FOOD PREPARATION AND SERVICE WORKERS | 9811 | 9996 | 9920 | -76 | 405 | 329 | -0.8% |
| 97105842 | TRUCK DRIVERS-LIGHT,DELIVERY AND ROUTE WORKERS | 7768 | 7828 | 7760 | -68 | 284 | 216 | -0.9% |
| 55347357 | GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS | 22679 | 23030 | 22963 | -67 | 1017 | 950 | -0.3% |
| 98311892 | HELPERS - BRICK AND STONE MASONS | 525 | 538 | 473 | -65 | 19 | -46 | -12.1% |

## LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

### Job Openings and Applicants

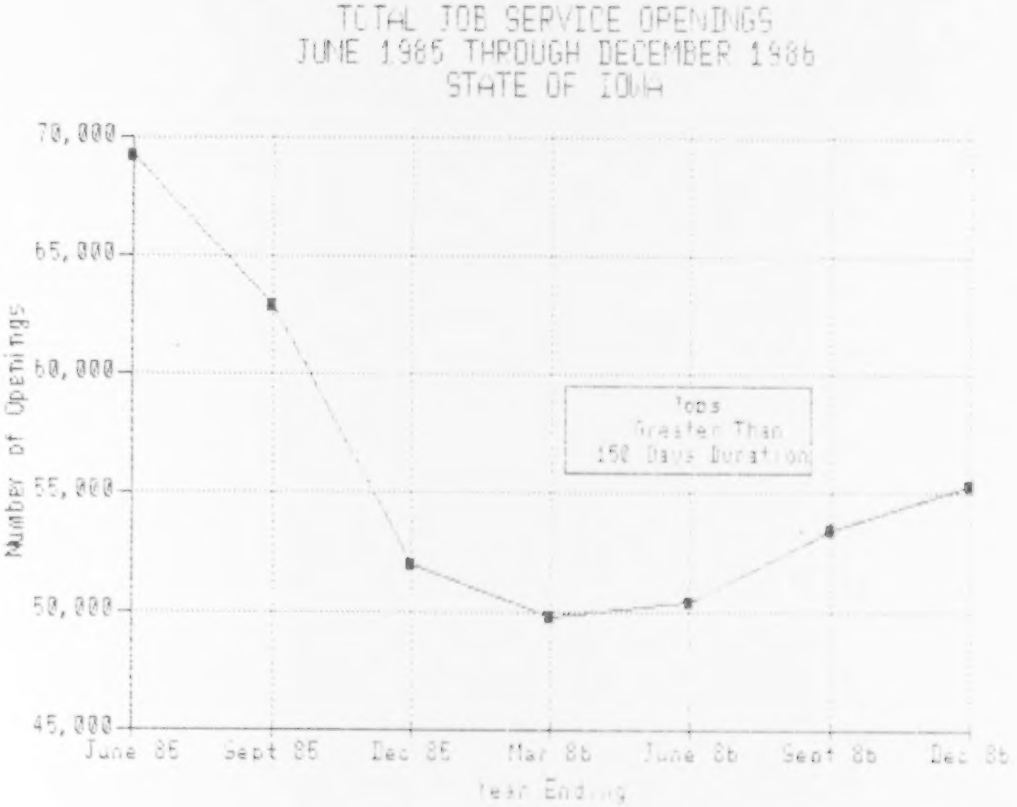
The Job Service Division of the Department of Employment Services received 55,352 job openings during 1986. This was higher than the numbers which were listed in the previous year. Among the manufacturing industries, food and kindred products, fabricated metals, and machinery (both electrical and nonelectrical) experienced the greatest growth in the number of available openings. There was also a sharp increase in the count of jobs listed by companies engaged in the manufacture of rubber and plastics. In the nonmanufacturing industries, increases were experienced in wholesale trade (durable goods), food stores, business services, and health. While total openings grew between the two years, several industries listed fewer jobs with the Department in 1986 than during the previous twelve months. Of these, the largest decrease occurred in eating and drinking places (which consists of restaurants and taverns). There was also a drop in openings received from companies engaged in wholesale trade (nondurable goods), in addition to department stores.

JOB OPENINGS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

When the two years are compared, it becomes evident that all Job Service offices did not experience the same changes in the kinds of openings received. For example, the greatest growth in jobs in the machinery industry occurred in Service Delivery Areas 6 (which encompasses Marshalltown) and 10 (which contains Cedar Rapids and Iowa City). At the same time, food stores recorded a large number of additional jobs in Dubuque (Service Delivery Area 8). In contrast, the downward changes in openings from eating and drinking places occurred in most parts of Iowa.




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

The count of openings in this Labor Market Information for Iowa report is lower than the number reported in previous editions. In the past, all openings with an expected duration in excess of three days were tabulated. This caused a large number of both temporary and seasonal jobs to be added into the count. Beginning with this issue, only openings with a duration greater than 150 days are included in the analysis. For this reason, the number of openings listed is considerably lower than the count which has appeared in past annual publications.

TABLE 10

OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF OPENINGS
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | APPLICANTS | OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 311.477-030 | Waiter/Waitress ..... | 5,644 | 2,490 | 2.27 |
| 529.687-130 | Laborer, Slaughtering & Meat Packing ..... | 4,116 | 2,274 | 1.81 |
| 211.461-014 | Cashier-Checker ..... | 4,619 | 1,704 | 2.71 |
| 290.477-014 | Sales Clerk ..... | 8,212 | 1,560 | 5.26 |
| 929.687-030 | Material Handler ..... | 10,596 | 1,426 | 7.43 |
| 219.362-010 | Administrative Clerk .... | 4,657 | 1,293 | 3.60 |
| 922.687-058 | Laborer, Stores ..... | 3,503 | 1,084 | 3.23 |
| 355.674-014 | Nurse Aide ..... | 3,701 | 1,071 | 3.46 |
| 706.687-010 | Assembler, Production ... | 7,153 | 1,041 | 6.87 |
| 313.361-014 | Cook ..... | 2,676 | 1,023 | 2.62 |
| 318.687-010 | Kitchen Helper ..... | 3,186 | 1,007 | 3.16 |
| 209.562-010 | Clerk, General ..... | 8,177 | 929 | 8.80 |
| 299.357-014 | Telephone Solicitor ..... | 415 | 918 | 0.45 |
| 904.383-010 | Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver ..... | 3,871 | 904 | 4.28 |
| 201.362-030 | Secretary ..... | 4,141 | 734 | 5.64 |
| 381.664-010 | Janitor ..... | 3,057 | 640 | 4.78 |
| 381.687-014 | Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional ..... | 2,274 | 622 | 3.66 |
| 869.664-014 | Construction Worker ..... | 8,149 | 572 | 14.25 |
| 301.677-010 | Child Monitor ..... | 1,998 | 571 | 3.50 |
| 311.477-014 | Counter Attendant, Lunch-room or Coffee Shop ... | 794 | 521 | 1.52 |
| 237.367-038 | Receptionist ..... | 2,226 | 470 | 4.74 |
| 210.382-014 | Bookkeeper ..... | 3,115 | 439 | 7.10 |
| 312.474-010 | Bartender ..... | 1,562 | 422 | 3.70 |
| 323.687-014 | Cleaner, Housekeeping ... | 1,334 | 414 | 3.22 |
| 372.667-034 | Guard, Security ..... | 1,209 | 389 | 3.11 |
| 299.367-014 | Stock Clerk, Self-Service Store ..... | 721 | 376 | 1.92 |
| 211.462-010 | Cashier 2 ..... | 2,120 | 367 | 5.78 |
| 203.362-010 | Clerk-Typist ..... | 1,423 | 357 | 3.99 |
| 620.261-010 | Automobile Mechanic ..... | 2,551 | 356 | 7.17 |
| 920.587-018 | Packager, Hand ..... | 751 | 342 | 2.20 |

1/ The number of applicants available for each opening during the year

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Unit, Department of Employment Services

Professional, technical, and managerial occupations accounted for slightly more than 3,700 openings during 1986. General duty nurse (RN) was the professional occupation with the greatest number of jobs. This first became apparent in the fall of 1986 when all short-term jobs were eliminated from the analysis. The recent growth of neighborhood medical clinics has contributed to the need for additional nurses. Also, the supply/demand (applicant to opening) ratio was lower for nurses than for both total occupations and all professional occupations. This may indicate that a registered nurse would have less difficulty finding employment than an applicant who was classified in most other occupations. Other professional jobs with large numbers of permanent openings were management trainee, licensed practical nurse, accountant, and retail store manager. In terms of applicants, management trainee and retail store manager were the largest occupational categories. There were also a great number of workers classified as electronics technicians, computer programmers, teachers, production superintendents, food service managers, administrative assistants, and office managers.

Clerical occupations comprised the second largest job category in terms of openings during the past twelve months. Within this group, cashier-checker provided the greatest number of positions. There was also a need for administrative clerks, secretaries, receptionists, clerk-typists, bookkeepers, accounting clerks, and stock clerks, in addition to shipping and receiving clerks. However, during the year, several thousand applicants were seeking employment in the same occupations. Additionally, a large number of clerical workers were classified as computer operators, parts clerks, legal secretaries, keypunch operators, terminal operators, and tellers.

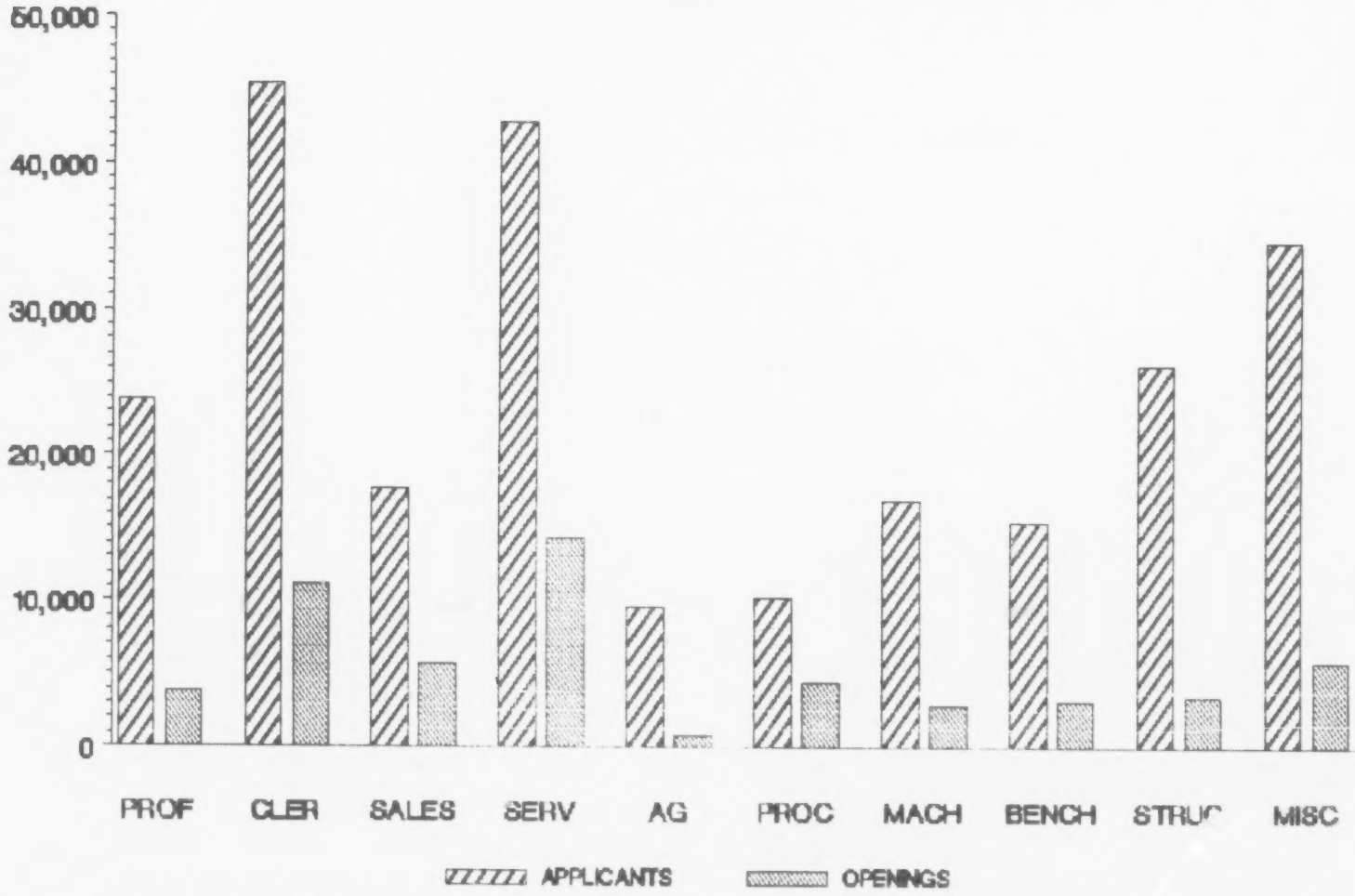
TABLE 11

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986

| Group | Applicants | Openings | Supply/Demand Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 254,831 | 55,352 | 4.60 |
| Professional, Technical & Managerial | 25,573 | 3,734 | 6.85 |
| Clerical | 47,834 | 11,190 | 4.27 |
| Sales | 18,469 | 5,732 | 3.22 |
| Services | 44,586 | 14,270 | 3.12 |
| Agricultural | 9,757 | 887 | 11.00 |
| Processing | 13,173 | 4,454 | 2.96 |
| Machine Trades | 18,518 | 2,830 | 6.54 |
| Bench Work | 16,675 | 3,200 | 5.21 |
| Structural Work | 28,048 | 3,168 | 8.85 |
| Miscellaneous | 32,198 | 5,887 | 5.47 |

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Unit, Department Employment Services.

# OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
## JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
## STATE OF IOWA




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

Job openings in the sales category were slightly lower in the year which ended in December than during the twelve months which terminated in September. This was caused by small decreases in the need for workers in several occupational categories. During 1986, those occupations with the greatest number of openings were sales clerk, telephone solicitor, stock clerk (self-service store), sales representative (general merchandise) and sales route driver. Because the tables in this report only encompass jobs with an expected duration in excess of 150 days, a large number of seasonal positions are not included in the analysis. Therefore, many sales jobs (particularly for sales clerks) are not included in this discussion.

Services comprised the largest occupational group during 1986. The majority of service openings are listed by restaurants. For this reason, waiter/waitress was the service occupation with the greatest number of openings; it also provided the largest group of jobs among all occupational categories. During the year, there was also a need for cooks, kitchen helpers, counter attendants, and bartenders, in addition to fast-food workers. Between 1985 and 1986, Iowa restaurant employment climbed by nearly twelve hundred workers. This growth was not entirely reflected in the number of Job Service openings. However, many restaurant jobs are "high turnover" positions with workers changing employers without leaving their occupation. If these employees believed that they would have difficulty finding new jobs, they would tend to remain with their current establishment for a longer period of time. Therefore, restaurant employment is one category where industry employment may rise at the same time that Job Service openings are declining.

In non-restaurant related service occupations, there was a need for nurse aides, janitors, and housekeepers. The growth in the demand for nurse aides is directly related to the increased employment in the health services industry.

The count of agricultural openings in this analysis has been severely effected by the change in the method of tabulating jobs. Because all positions with a duration of less than 150 days have been eliminated from the current report, the total number of agricultural openings is more than 95 percent lower than the count which appeared in the 1986 edition of Labor Market Information for Iowa. Again, this drop was not caused by any economic change. The overwhelming majority of agricultural jobs which have traditionally been listed with the Department of Employment Services are for short durations. Most of these openings were for corn detasseler. When these short-term jobs were eliminated from the tables, agriculture moved from the largest to the smallest occupational category.

Processing occupations are concentrated in both the food and kindred products and the primary metals industry groups. In addition, many beginning factory jobs are classified into a general labor category which is listed under processing. However, laborer, slaughtering and meat packing continues to be the largest processing occupation in terms of openings. Similarly, there was also a need for meat boners. Because the meat packing industry has been going through an unsettled period, plants may close in one part of Iowa while new ones are opening elsewhere in the state. For this reason, new workers may be hired who live or move within commuting distance of a facility, while experienced workers, who reside near an older plant, may be unable to find work.

TABLE 12

OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF APPLICANTS
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | APPLICANTS | OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 929.687-030 | Material Handler..... | 10,596 | 1,426 | 7.43 |
| 290.477-014 | Sales Clerk ..... | 8,212 | 1,560 | 5.26 |
| 209.562-010 | Clerk, General ..... | 8,177 | 929 | 8.80 |
| 869.664-014 | Construction Worker ..... | 8,149 | 572 | 14.25 |
| 706.687-010 | Assembler, Production .... | 7,153 | 1,041 | 6.87 |
| 311.477-030 | Waiter/Waitress ..... | 5,644 | 2,490 | 2.27 |
| 401.687-010 | Farmworker, Grain ..... | 5,432 | 158 | 34.38 |
| 219.362-010 | Adminstrative Clerk ..... | 4,657 | 1,293 | 3.60 |
| 211.462-014 | Cashier-Checker ..... | 4,619 | 1,704 | 2.71 |
| 201.362-030 | Secretary ..... | 4,141 | 734 | 5.64 |
| 529.687-130 | Laborer, Slaughtering & Meat Packing ..... | 4,116 | 2,274 | 1.81 |
| 904.383-010 | Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver ..... | 3,871 | 904 | 4.28 |
| 355.674-014 | Nurse Aide ..... | 3,701 | 1,071 | 3.46 |
| 922.687-058 | Laborer, Stores ..... | 3,503 | 1,084 | 3.23 |
| 905.663-014 | Truck Driver, Heavy ..... | 3,395 | 283 | 12.00 |
| 318.687-010 | Kitchen Helper ..... | 3,186 | 1,007 | 3.16 |
| 210.381-014 | Bookkeeper ..... | 3,115 | 439 | 7.10 |
| 382.664-010 | Janitor ..... | 3,057 | 640 | 4.78 |
| 313.361-014 | Cook ..... | 2,676 | 1,023 | 2.62 |
| 620.261-010 | Automobile Mechanic ..... | 2,551 | 356 | 7.17 |
| 705.687-014 | Laborer, Grinding & Polishing ..... | 2,369 | 92 | 25.75 |
| 381-687-014 | Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional ..... | 2,274 | 622 | 3.66 |
| 237.367-038 | Receptionist ..... | 2,226 | 470 | 4.74 |
| 279.357-014 | Sales Representative, General Merchandise .... | 2,216 | 243 | 9.12 |
| 211.462-010 | Cashier 2 ..... | 2,120 | 367 | 5.78 |
| 860.381-022 | Carpenter ..... | 2,089 | 222 | 9.41 |
| 301.677-010 | Child Monitor ..... | 1,998 | 571 | 3.50 |
| 189.167-018 | Management Trainee ..... | 1,986 | 242 | 8.21 |
| 609.685-018 | Production-Machine Tender | 1,944 | 82 | 23.71 |
| 211.362-010 | Cashier 1 ..... | 1,783 | 227 | 7.85 |
| 185.167-046 | Manager, Retail Store .... | 1,695 | 99 | 17.12 |

1/ The number of applicants available for each opening during the year

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Unit, Department of Employment Services

Since 1981, machine trades occupations have suffered from supply/demand (applicant to opening) ratios which were higher than the average for all job categories. However, during 1986, three occupational categories experienced ratios which were higher than the machine classification. The major reason for the relative improvement in this category was an increase of nearly fourteen hundred openings from companies in the machinery manufacturing industry group. This growth occurred in several areas throughout Iowa. However, Job Service offices in Waterloo, Davenport, and Ottumwa (which have large machinery industries) did not record any significant increases in the number of openings received from firms in this industrial category.

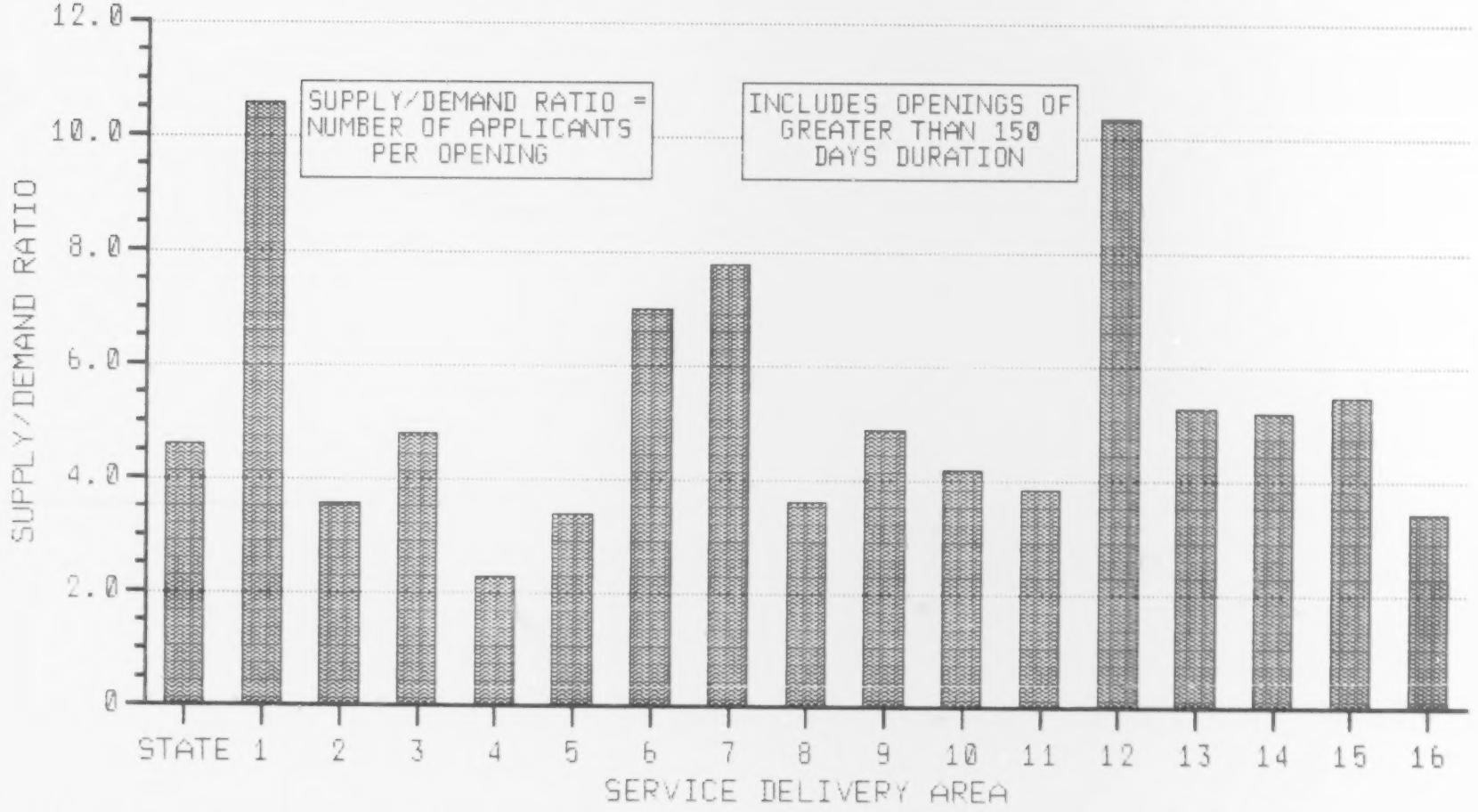
During 1986, automobile mechanic was the machine occupation with the largest number of openings. In Iowa, the majority of mechanics are employed in automobile dealerships, service stations, and service garages. Therefore, the demand for these workers is not directly dependent on manufacturing employment. In addition to automobile mechanic, there were also a large number of positions for machine operator 1. Most of these jobs were located in central Iowa. These were the result of hiring by companies which build air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, patio doors, and similar products which may be purchased when homes are either built or remodeled.

Production assembler was the benchwork occupation with the greatest number of openings during the past year. Occupations in this group have been effected by the decline in the number of Iowa manufacturing jobs. While more than one thousand openings for production assembler were listed with the Iowa Department of Employment Services, there were in excess of 7,100 applicants who were classified in this job category. Other benchwork occupations with large numbers of openings were electronics assembler and sewing machine operator. In southeast Iowa, there were also openings for wicker workers and explosive operators. Most of the jobs in these categories were filled by workers with training and experience in other occupations.

In structural occupations, the job category with the largest number of openings during the past year was construction worker. This job accounted for 570 Job Service openings. At the same time, there were in excess of 8,100 applicants competing for these positions. Between 1980 and 1986, the construction industries lost 15,400 jobs. However, several thousand Iowa workers still hope to find employment in this industry. Other structural occupations with large numbers of openings were automobile body repairer, arc welder, production welder, carpenter, roofer, and building maintenance repairer

Material handler accounted for more the 1,400 job openings during 1986. The total number of jobs in this classification was actually much higher. However, the majority of Job Service orders for material handlers are of very short duration. For this reason, they are not tabulated for this discussion of occupational demand. Other occupations in the miscellaneous category with great numbers of openings were laborer (stores), tractor-trailer truck driver, hand packager, heavy-truck driver, and light-truck driver. With the exception of hand packager, each of these jobs contained a large number of applicants. In addition to the above jobs, there were more than 1,500 workers who were classified as industrial truck (forklift) operators.

# SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIOS
# FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
# YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

Technical Notes

The data presented in this section are generated by Job Service placement activities throughout the state. Labor supply data represents those persons who were registered in their search for work during calendar year 1986. Labor demand data refer to job openings listed with Job Service by employers during the same period.

In the past, all job openings with an anticipated duration in excess of three days were tabulated. These included a large number of temporary jobs. In many cases, short-term positions comprised the majority of openings in an occupation. Farmworker, Grain (corn detasseler) is the most salient example of a job with a majority of temporary positions. Other occupations which will record significantly fewer openings than were tabulated in the past are material handler, sales clerk, general clerk, child monitor, telephone solicitor, and demonstrator.

Information compiled for this analysis is derived from the Enhanced National Data System (ENDS). Occupations are classified according to the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition 1977. Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) codes consist of nine digits.

Major DOT categories (identified by the integer furthest to the left) are as follows:

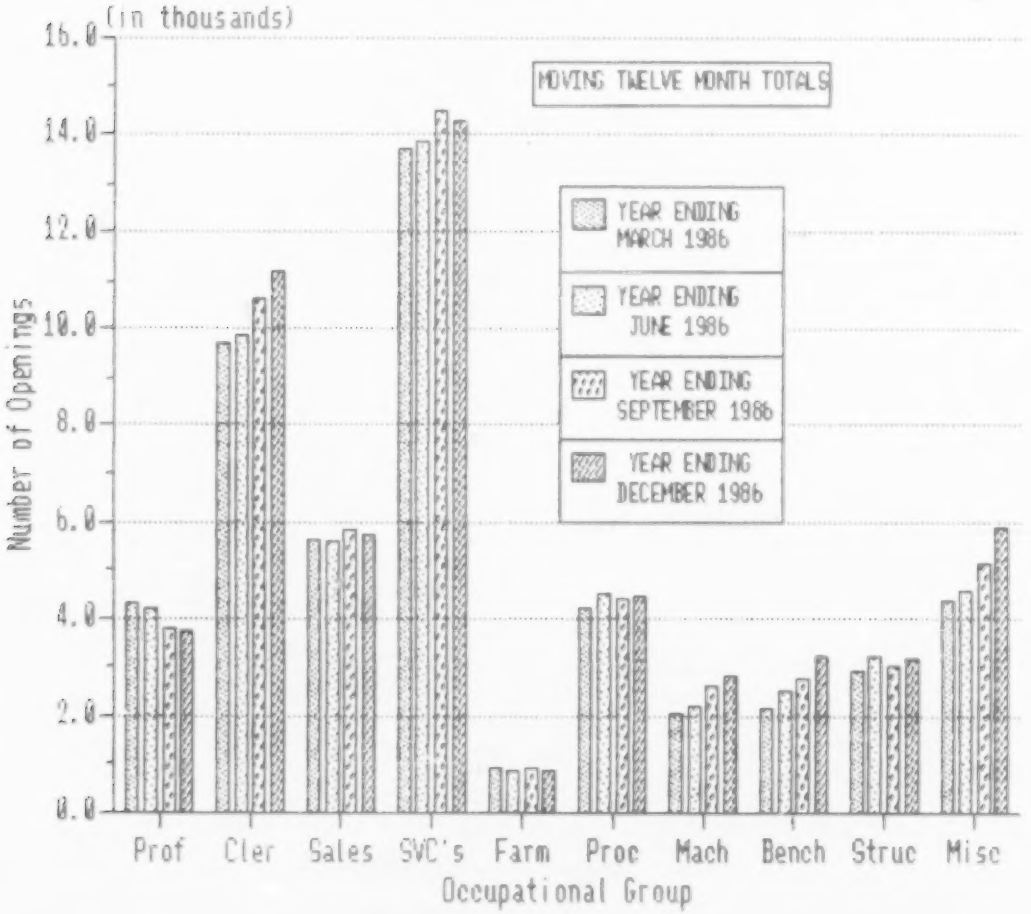
| | |
|---|---|
| 0,1 | Professional, technical, and managerial occupations |
| 2 | Clerical and sales occupations |
| 3 | Service occupations |
| 4 | Agricultural, fishery, forestry, and related occupations |
| 5 | Processing occupations |
| 6 | Machine Trades occupations |
| 7 | Bench work occupations |
| 8 | Structural work occupations |
| 9 | Miscellaneous occupations |

Service occupations include domestic services (e.g. maids), personal services (e.g. cosmetologists) and protective services (e.g. security guards), in addition to building and related services (e.g. janitors). Processing occupations consist of work in foundries, food processing plants, chemicals, and other manufacturing establishments. Examples include foundry workers, chemical operators, laborers in the meat packing industry, and bakers. Machine trades consist of occupations which require feeding, tending, operating, or repairing machinery. Bench work contains occupations such as production assembler, and sewing machine operator, in addition to radio and television repairer. Structural occupations are concerned with metal fabricating, welding, construction, excavating, and building maintenance. The miscellaneous category contains motor freight occupations, packaging, mining, and material handling.

Applicants and job openings have been counted if they were listed at any time during the twelve month period. It is not unusual for individuals to be placed, find jobs, or drop out of the labor force during the year. Therefore, this information can best be used to analyze the flow of activity, rather than conditions at any one point in time.

A number of applicants are qualified in more than one occupation. These are assigned secondary occupational codes in order to alert placement specialists to their other training and experience. These secondary DOT codes are not tabulated in this report.

JOB SERVICE OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
YEAR ENDING MARCH 1986 THROUGH YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1986
STATE OF IOWA




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

During 1986, 325,092 persons were registered with offices of the Job Service Division of the Department of Employment Services. However, despite the size of this sample, the demographic composition of the applicant pool does not appear to exactly mirror either the population of unemployed Iowans or the labor force as a whole. For example, while it is estimated that minority residents comprise nearly seven percent of the unemployed, these residents only compose slightly less than five percent of applicants. However, if Hispanics are included, the proportion of minority registrants approaches six percent of the total.

**AGE**: The Department of Employment Services registers a large number of applicants younger than the age of twenty. During 1986, this included three thousand persons who were too young to be included in the official labor force estimates. To be included in the resident civilian labor force, a worker must have achieved the age of sixteen. The majority of these registrants were either interested in part-time jobs when school was in session, or full-time (40 hour) jobs during the summer.

**SEX**: In excess of fifty-five percent of applicants were male. This approximates the proportion of men in the Iowa labor force but is smaller than the percent in the population of unemployed workers.

**EDUCATION**: Nearly seventy-five percent of those registered with the Department had earned a minimum of a high school diploma. In a majority of cases, education helps applicants to gain acceptance with employers, even where high school training is not an obvious job requirement. It either imparts specific technical knowledge or provides evidence that workers are capable of learning new skills.

**ETHNIC BACKGROUND**: Members of minority groups comprised slightly less than six percent of Job Service applicants during 1986. This includes Hispanics, who may also be included in the white category. In Iowa, the great majority of minority workers are black. They are concentrated in urban areas, such as Des Moines, Waterloo, and Davenport. For this reason, offices in these communities serve greater numbers of minority workers than those elsewhere in the state.

**VETERAN STATUS**: Veterans comprised more than twelve percent of applicants during the period being discussed. Nationally, the unemployment rate for Vietnam era veterans was lower in December of 1986 than during the same month in the previous year. Comparable information is not available for Iowa. However, because the majority of Vietnam era veterans are found in the age bracket between thirty and forty-four, their rate of unemployment can be expected to lag behind the state average. During 1986, nearly forty thousand veterans (of all periods) utilized the services of the Department of Employment Services. Therefore, this group of applicants continued to require many job related services.

TABLE 13

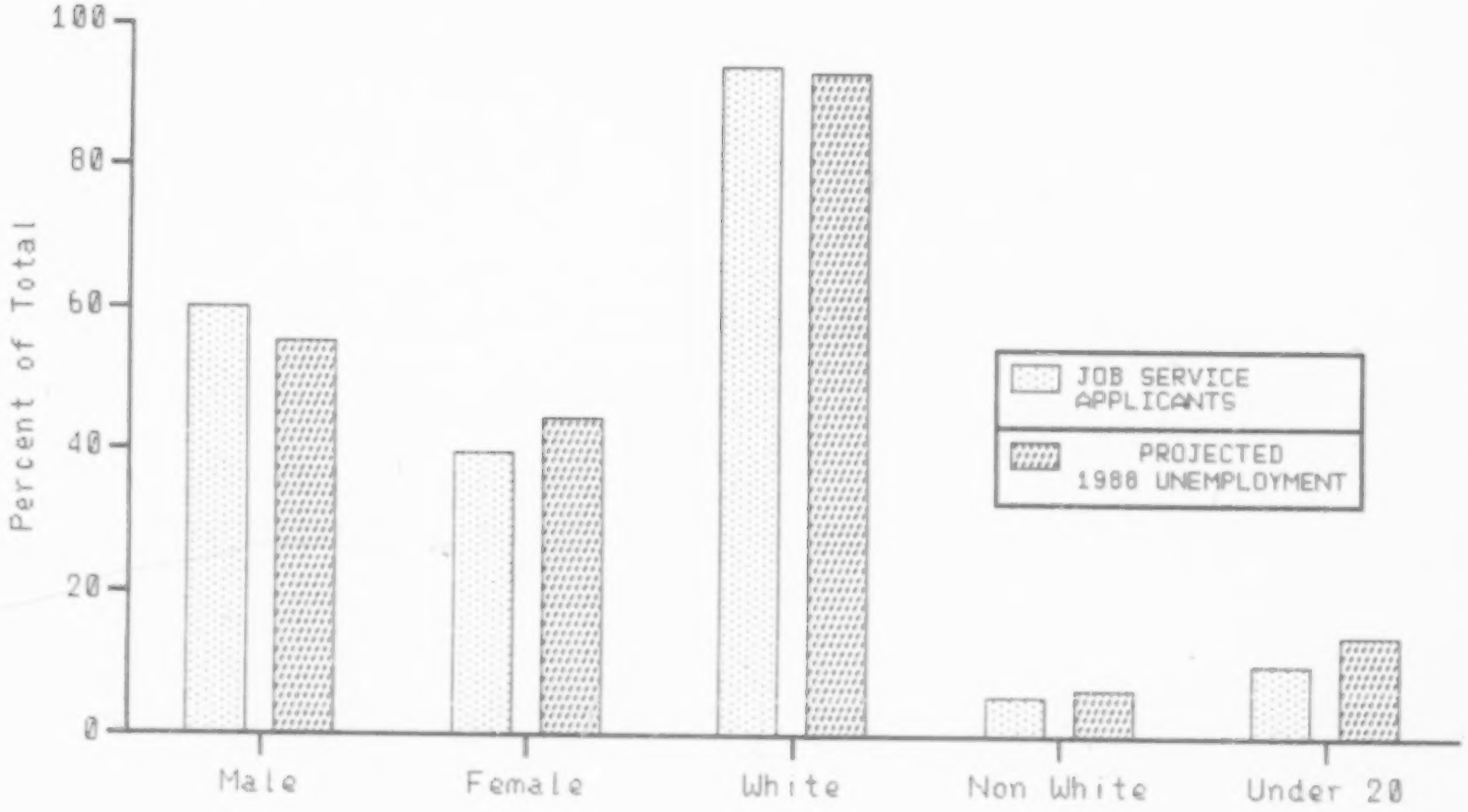
CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
JANUARY 1, 1986 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1986

STATE OF IOWA

| CHARACTERISTIC | NUMBER | PERCENT |
|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 325,092 | 100.0% |
| **AGE GROUP** | | |
| 15 AND UNDER | 3,058 | 1.0 |
| 16 TO 19 | 33,772 | 10.4 |
| 20 TO 21 | 30,977 | 9.6 |
| 22 TO 39 | 184,130 | 56.7 |
| 40 TO 54 | 53,710 | 16.6 |
| 55 AND OVER | 19,387 | 6.0 |
| **SEX** | | |
| MALE | 180,343 | 55.5 |
| FEMALE | 144,749 | 44.6 |
| **EDUCATION** | | |
| 7 OR LESS | 4,378 | 1.4 |
| 8 TO 11 | 77,171 | 23.8 |
| 12 | 157,606 | 48.5 |
| OVER 12 | 85,389 | 26.3 |
| **ETHNIC GROUP** | | |
| WHITE | 306,202 | 94.2 |
| BLACK | 11,808 | 3.7 |
| HISPANIC | 3,209 | 1.0 |
| AMERICAN INDIAN | 1,054 | 0.4 |
| ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER | 2,570 | 0.8 |
| NOT AVAILABLE | 249 | 0.1 |
| **CLAIMANT** | 26,770 | 8.3 |
| **VETERAN** | 39,745 | 12.3 |
| **HANDICAPPED** | 12,812 | 4.0 |
| **FOOD STAMP RECIPIENT** | 13,275 | 4.1 |

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

## COMPARISON OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS WITH PROJECTED FY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT

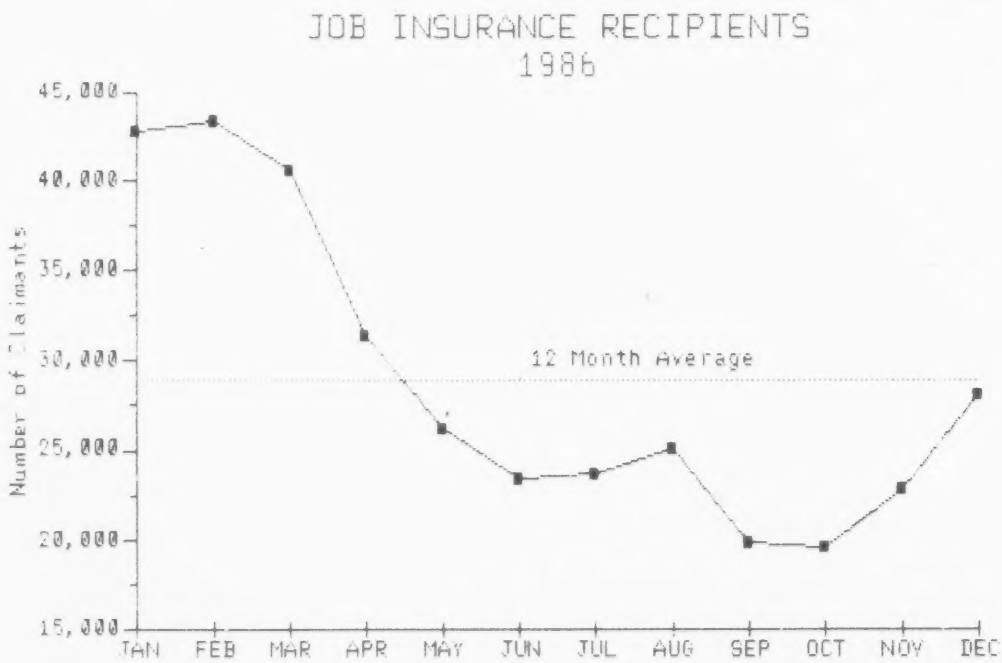



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

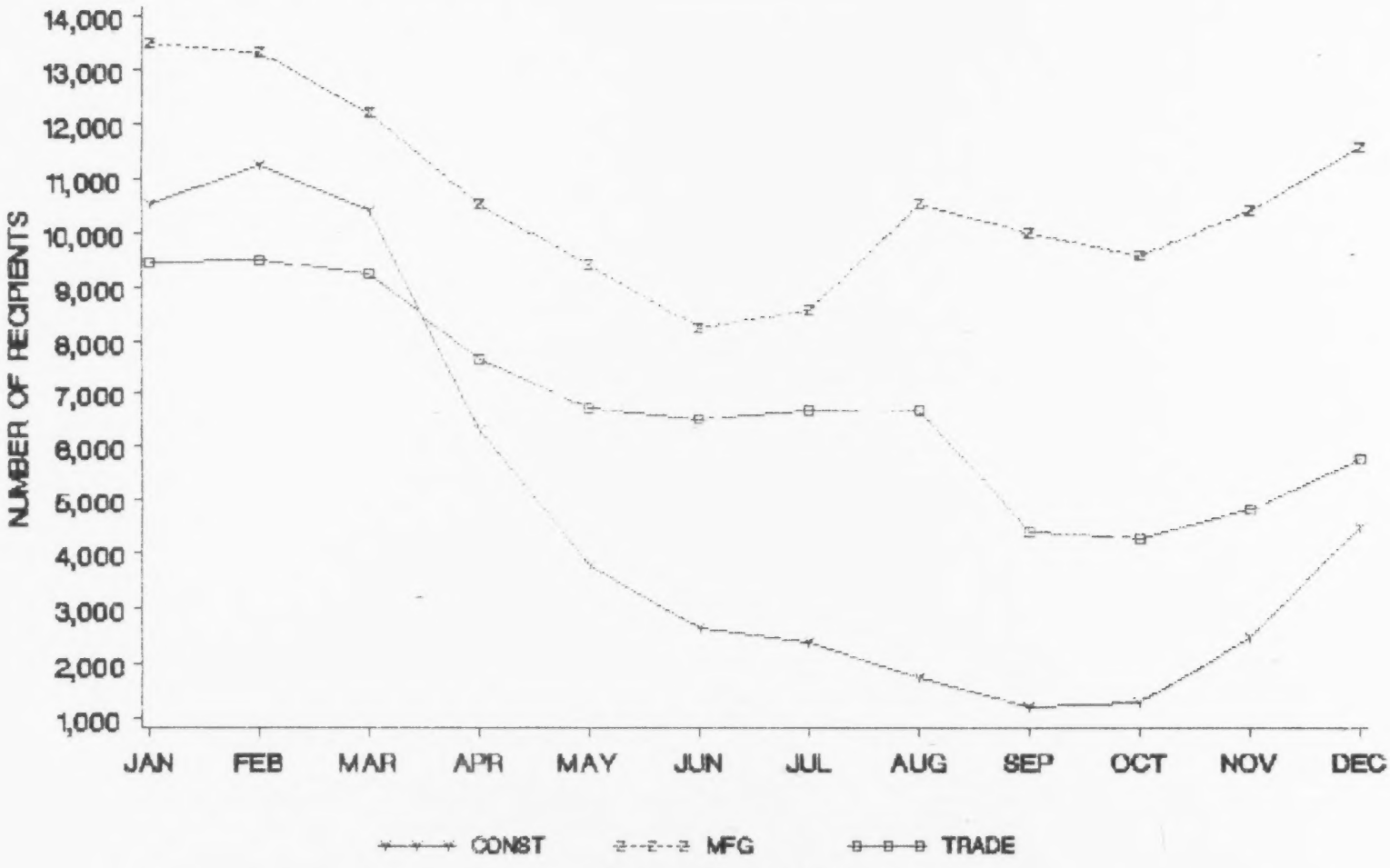
After reaching its low point for 1986 during October, the number of Job Insurance recipients climbed in November and December. This was mostly the result of seasonal layoffs in construction. However, the majority of manufacturing industries also added to the growing number of claims. Within manufacturing, meat packing and nonelectrical machinery recorded the greatest increases. During 1986, food and kindred products was one of the most variable industry groups in terms of recipients. In this industry, a large number of meat packing workers, who had lost their jobs in the early part of the year, exhausted their benefits after collecting them for twenty-six weeks. This led to a sharp decrease in the number of these claimants, particularly during the June through September period.

Males accounted for more than 70 percent of the insured unemployed during 1986. This happened because the majority of both construction and manufacturing employees are male. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, women comprised less than thirteen percent of construction employees in 1984 (the last year for which these data were available). At the same time, they accounted for thirty percent of manufacturing workers. Therefore, fluctuations in these industries will have a much greater effect on the number of men receiving Job Insurance benefits.




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

# JOB INSURANCE RECIPIENTS WITH EXPERIENCE IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES
## JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1986
## STATE OF IOWA

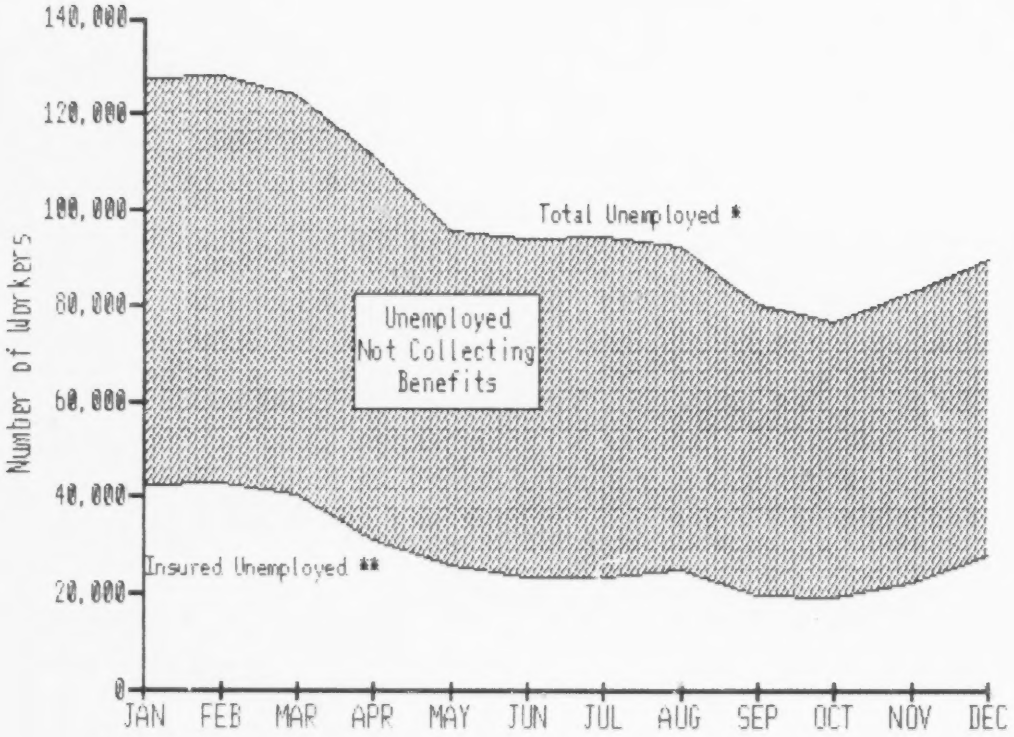



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

In terms of age distribution, the greatest number of claimants were between twenty-five and thirty-four. These workers are often in the early stages of their careers and have not yet acquired the seniority which would protect them from layoffs.

Finally, during 1986, slightly more than 40 percent of Job Insurance recipients collected benefits for a period shorter than six weeks. One reason for this concentration of claims in the early weeks is that many manufacturers close for less than four weeks at a time. This has the effect of causing the majority of their workers to claim benefits for an average of two to four weeks. In nonmanufacturing industries, particularly construction, workers may lose their jobs as a result of seasonal causes; these job losses are usually temporary.

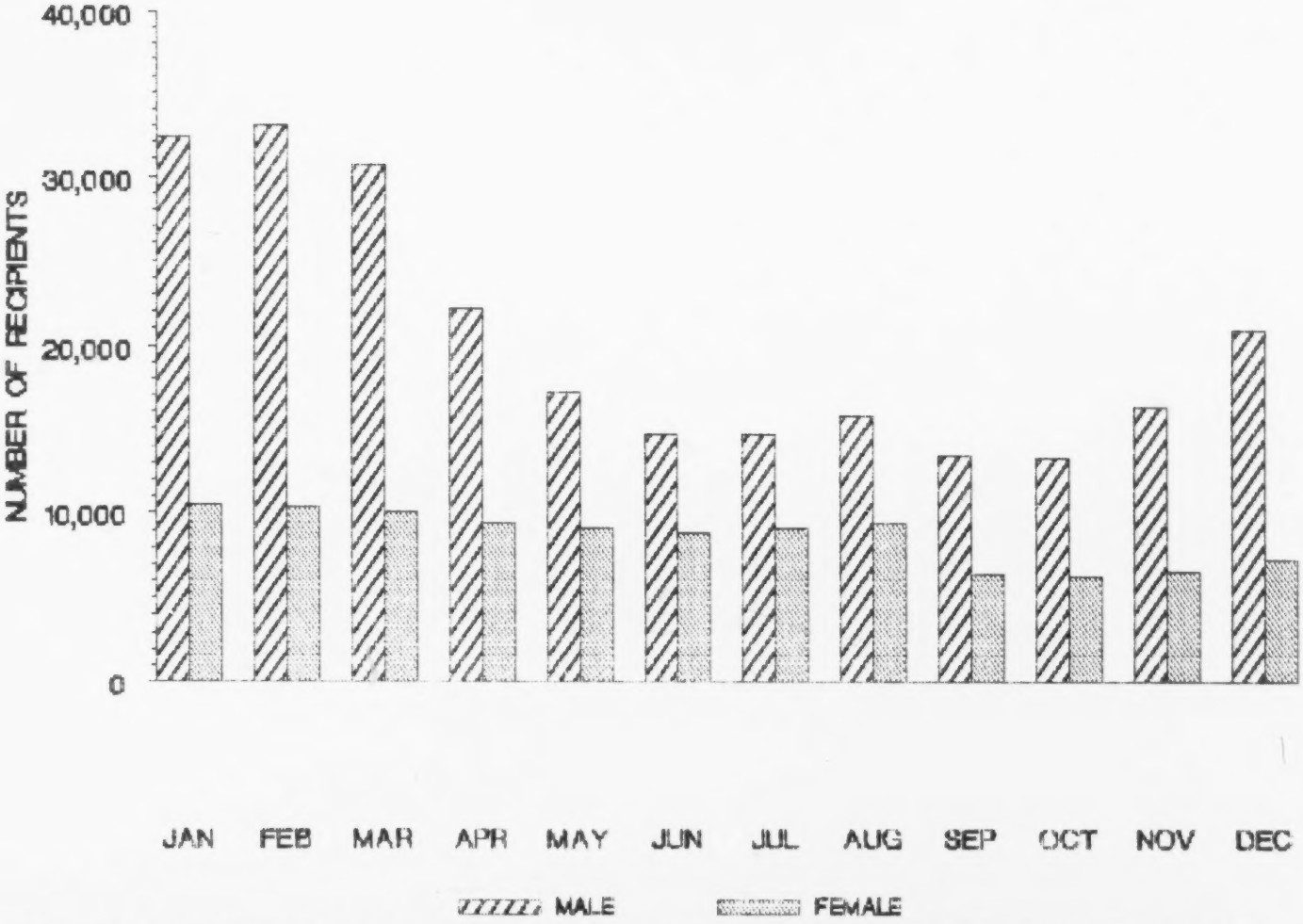
TOTAL AND INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT
STATE OF IOWA
1986




* CPS Adjusted
** Persons actually receiving Job Insurance benefits.

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

# JOB INSURANCE RECIPIENTS BY SEX
# JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1986
# STATE OF IOWA




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

# APPENDIX A

## POPULATION OF IOWA
## (STATE AND COUNTIES)

## 1980

Iowa Population by Race and Sex

Iowa Veteran Population by County

Labor Force Status of Disabled Persons - 1980 Census

# IOWA POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX
## (STATE AND COUNTIES)
## 1980 CENSUS

| AREA NAME | TOTAL POPULATION | MALE | FEMALE | WHITE | WHITE MALE | WHITE FEMALE | BLACK | BLACK MALE | BLACK FEMALE | OTHER RACES | OTHER MALE | OTHER FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STATE OF IOWA** | **2,913,808** | **1,416,750** | **1,497,058** | **2,841,326** | **1,389,065** | **1,452,261** | **42,228** | **21,268** | **20,960** | **32,384** | **14,940** | **15,313** |
| ADAIR | 9,509 | 4,704 | 4,805 | 9,458 | 4,661 | 4,797 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 24 | 9 |
| ADAMS | 5,731 | 2,846 | 2,885 | 5,726 | 2,846 | 2,880 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | - | - |
| ALLAMAKEE | 15,108 | 7,467 | 7,641 | 15,070 | 7,458 | 7,612 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | - | - |
| APPANOOSE | 15,511 | 7,374 | 8,137 | 15,282 | 7,278 | 8,004 | 123 | 33 | 90 | 99 | 40 | 23 |
| AUDUBON | 8,559 | 4,159 | 4,400 | 8,550 | 4,140 | 4,410 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | - | - |
| BENTON | 23,649 | 11,583 | 12,066 | 23,517 | 11,525 | 11,992 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 128 | 33 | 65 |
| BLACK HAWK | 137,961 | 66,802 | 71,159 | 127,938 | 61,985 | 65,953 | 8,733 | 4,273 | 4,460 | 1,290 | 630 | 660 |
| BOONE | 26,184 | 12,587 | 13,597 | 25,932 | 12,462 | 13,470 | 108 | 71 | 37 | 144 | 32 | 51 |
| BREMER | 24,820 | 12,207 | 12,613 | 24,685 | 12,141 | 12,544 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 115 | 24 | 16 |
| BUCHANAN | 22,900 | 11,377 | 11,523 | 22,705 | 11,268 | 11,437 | 54 | 35 | 19 | 141 | 68 | 61 |
| BUENA VISTA | 20,774 | 10,049 | 10,725 | 20,674 | 9,992 | 10,682 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 91 | 36 | 11 |
| BUTLER | 17,668 | 8,708 | 8,960 | 17,588 | 8,691 | 8,897 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 78 | - | - |
| CALHOUN | 13,542 | 6,444 | 7,098 | 13,491 | 6,423 | 7,068 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 34 | - | - |
| CARROLL | 22,951 | 11,146 | 11,805 | 22,881 | 11,122 | 11,759 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 13 | 23 |
| CASS | 16,932 | 8,172 | 8,760 | 16,850 | 8,141 | 8,709 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 80 | 20 | 13 |
| CEDAR | 18,635 | 9,179 | 9,456 | 18,466 | 9,062 | 9,404 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 167 | 44 | 36 |
| CERRO GORDO | 48,458 | 22,899 | 25,559 | 47,862 | 22,556 | 25,306 | 111 | 72 | 39 | 485 | 219 | 179 |
| CHEROKEE | 16,238 | 7,940 | 8,298 | 16,217 | 7,929 | 8,288 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | - | - |
| CHICKASAW | 15,437 | 7,640 | 7,797 | 15,412 | 7,628 | 7,784 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 19 | - | - |
| CLARKE | 8,612 | 4,184 | 4,428 | 8,572 | 4,170 | 4,402 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | - | - |
| CLAY | 19,576 | 9,394 | 10,182 | 19,365 | 9,295 | 10,070 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 86 | 82 |
| CLAYTON | 21,098 | 10,539 | 10,559 | 20,919 | 10,455 | 10,464 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 174 | 79 | 82 |
| CLINTON | 57,122 | 27,808 | 29,314 | 56,242 | 27,422 | 28,820 | 516 | 266 | 250 | 364 | 126 | 151 |
| CRAWFORD | 18,935 | 9,347 | 9,588 | 18,775 | 9,245 | 9,530 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 144 | 49 | 29 |
| DALLAS | 29,513 | 14,351 | 15,162 | 29,421 | 14,275 | 15,146 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 88 | 24 | 15 |
| DAVIS | 9,104 | 4,507 | 4,597 | 9,098 | 4,500 | 4,598 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | - | - |
| DECATUR | 9,794 | 4,721 | 5,073 | 9,717 | 4,669 | 5,048 | 48 | 35 | 13 | 29 | - | - |
| DELAWARE | 18,933 | 9,312 | 9,621 | 18,847 | 9,286 | 9,561 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 80 | 18 | 22 |
| DES MOINES | 46,203 | 22,169 | 24,034 | 44,759 | 21,459 | 23,300 | 1,011 | 432 | 579 | 433 | 205 | 212 |
| DICKINSON | 15,629 | 7,582 | 8,047 | 15,561 | 7,552 | 8,009 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 55 | 19 | 12 |
| DUBUQUE | 93,745 | 45,322 | 48,423 | 92,914 | 44,888 | 48,026 | 313 | 186 | 127 | 518 | 221 | 256 |
| EMMET | 13,336 | 6,506 | 6,830 | 13,235 | 6,460 | 6,775 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 91 | 27 | 26 |
| FAYETTE | 25,488 | 12,555 | 12,933 | 25,251 | 12,424 | 12,827 | 43 | 31 | 12 | 194 | 83 | 49 |
| FLOYD | 19,597 | 9,428 | 10,169 | 19,508 | 9,402 | 10,106 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 87 | 17 | 50 |

## IOWA POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX
## (STATE AND COUNTIES)
## 1980 CENSUS

| AREA NAME | TOTAL POPULATION | MALE | FEMALE | WHITE | WHITE MALE | WHITE FEMALE | BLACK | BLACK MALE | BLACK FEMALE | OTHER RACES | OTHER MALE | OTHER FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FRANKLIN | 13,036 | 6,362 | 6,674 | 12,904 | 6,294 | 6,610 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 108 | 56 | 18 |
| FREMONT | 9,401 | 4,542 | 4,859 | 9,355 | 4,512 | 4,843 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 37 | - | - |
| GREENE | 12,119 | 5,850 | 6,269 | 12,042 | 5,821 | 6,221 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 74 | 20 | 22 |
| GRUNDY | 14,366 | 7,032 | 7,334 | 14,343 | 7,026 | 7,317 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | - | - |
| GUTHRIE | 11,983 | 5,743 | 6,240 | 11,957 | 5,731 | 6,226 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 23 | - | - |
| HAMILTON | 17,862 | 8,754 | 9,108 | 17,779 | 8,720 | 9,059 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 81 | - | - |
| HANCOCK | 13,833 | 6,814 | 7,019 | 13,823 | 6,811 | 7,012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | - | - |
| HARDIN | 21,776 | 10,642 | 11,134 | 21,613 | 10,515 | 11,098 | 104 | 90 | 14 | 59 | 23 | 13 |
| HARRISON | 16,348 | 7,941 | 8,407 | 16,315 | 7,926 | 8,389 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 11 | - | - |
| HENRY | 18,890 | 9,091 | 9,799 | 18,649 | 8,994 | 9,655 | 109 | 45 | 64 | 132 | - | - |
| HOWARD | 11,114 | 5,452 | 5,662 | 11,085 | 5,447 | 5,638 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 28 | - | - |
| HUMBOLDT | 12,246 | 5,989 | 6,257 | 12,185 | 5,960 | 6,225 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 44 | - | - |
| IDA | 8,908 | 4,400 | 4,508 | 8,899 | 4,398 | 4,501 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7 | - | - |
| IOWA | 15,429 | 7,525 | 7,904 | 15,373 | 7,495 | 7,878 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 43 | - | - |
| JACKSON | 22,503 | 11,128 | 11,375 | 22,416 | 11,104 | 11,312 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 81 | - | - |
| JASPER | 36,425 | 17,317 | 18,608 | 36,238 | 17,705 | 18,533 | 61 | 46 | 15 | 126 | 24 | 7 |
| JEFFERSON | 16,316 | 8,077 | 8,239 | 16,016 | 7,907 | 8,109 | 102 | 59 | 43 | 198 | 105 | 82 |
| JOHNSON | 81,717 | 40,152 | 41,565 | 78,514 | 38,333 | 40,181 | 1,272 | 720 | 552 | 1,931 | 1,076 | 844 |
| JONES | 20,401 | 10,841 | 9,560 | 20,233 | 10,330 | 9,903 | 103 | 98 | 5 | 65 | 27 | 5 |
| KEOKUK | 12,921 | 6,323 | 6,598 | 12,845 | 6,281 | 6,564 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 71 | - | - |
| KOSSUTH | 21,891 | 10,893 | 10,998 | 21,776 | 10,868 | 10,908 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 | - | - |
| LEE | 43,106 | 21,255 | 21,851 | 41,234 | 20,183 | 21,051 | 1,131 | 693 | 438 | 741 | 363 | 369 |
| LINN | 169,775 | 82,219 | 87,556 | 165,489 | 80,087 | 85,402 | 2,962 | 1,434 | 1,528 | 1,324 | 652 | 667 |
| LOUISA | 12,055 | 5,946 | 6,109 | 11,905 | 5,850 | 6,055 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 146 | 76 | 42 |
| LUCAS | 10,313 | 4,919 | 5,394 | 10,237 | 4,884 | 5,353 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 70 | 13 | 31 |
| LYON | 12,896 | 6,385 | 6,511 | 12,872 | 6,381 | 6,491 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | - | - |
| MADISON | 12,597 | 6,204 | 6,393 | 12,562 | 6,191 | 6,371 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | - | - |
| MAHASKA | 22,867 | 11,093 | 11,774 | 22,514 | 10,881 | 11,633 | 100 | 85 | 15 | 253 | 106 | 101 |
| MARION | 29,669 | 14,650 | 15,019 | 29,337 | 14,476 | 14,861 | 125 | 72 | 53 | 207 | 41 | 55 |
| MARSHALL | 41,652 | 20,229 | 21,423 | 40,899 | 19,942 | 20,957 | 256 | 127 | 129 | 497 | 143 | 288 |
| MILLS | 13,406 | 6,628 | 6,778 | 13,350 | 6,612 | 6,738 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 36 | - | - |
| MITCHELL | 12,329 | 6,000 | 6,329 | 12,313 | 6,004 | 6,309 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | - | - |
| MONONA | 11,692 | 5,680 | 6,012 | 11,643 | 5,674 | 5,969 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | - | - |
| MONROE | 9,209 | 4,492 | 4,717 | 9,158 | 4,474 | 4,684 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 45 | - | - |
| MONTGOMERY | 13,413 | 6,369 | 7,044 | 13,351 | 6,342 | 7,009 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 56 | - | - |

## IOWA POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX
## (STATE AND COUNTIES)
## 1980 CENSUS

| AREA NAME | TOTAL POPULATION | MALE | FEMALE | WHITE | WHITE MALE | WHITE FEMALE | BLACK | BLACK MALE | BLACK FEMALE | OTHER RACES | OTHER MALE | OTHER FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MUSCATINE | 40,436 | 19,793 | 20,643 | 38,744 | 18,931 | 19,813 | 196 | 121 | 75 | 1,496 | 698 | 735 |
| O'BRIEN | 16,972 | 8,222 | 8,750 | 16,945 | 8,213 | 8,732 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | - | - |
| OSCEOLA | 8,371 | 4,145 | 4,226 | 8,303 | 4,095 | 4,208 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 29 | 5 |
| PAGE | 19,063 | 9,136 | 9,927 | 18,926 | 9,061 | 9,865 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 124 | 34 | 31 |
| PALO ALTO | 12,721 | 6,305 | 6,416 | 12,642 | 6,274 | 6,368 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 63 | - | - |
| PLYMOUTH | 24,743 | 12,223 | 12,520 | 24,522 | 12,139 | 12,383 | 57 | 43 | 14 | 164 | 28 | 59 |
| POCAHONTAS | 11,369 | 5,562 | 5,807 | 11,361 | 5,566 | 5,795 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | - | - |
| POLK | 303,170 | 144,391 | 158,779 | 283,241 | 134,682 | 148,559 | 13,884 | 6,679 | 7,205 | 6,045 | 2,976 | 3,047 |
| POTTAWATTAMIE | 86,561 | 41,629 | 44,932 | 85,228 | 40,987 | 44,241 | 360 | 190 | 170 | 973 | 481 | 468 |
| POWESHIEK | 19,306 | 9,373 | 9,933 | 19,115 | 9,265 | 9,850 | 63 | 22 | 41 | 128 | - | - |
| RINGGOLD | 6,112 | 2,874 | 3,238 | 6,088 | 2,869 | 3,219 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 21 | - | - |
| SAC | 14,118 | 6,858 | 7,260 | 14,088 | 6,844 | 7,244 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 27 | - | - |
| SCOTT | 160,022 | 78,689 | 81,333 | 150,763 | 74,075 | 76,688 | 6,453 | 3,125 | 3,328 | 2,806 | 1,450 | 1,347 |
| SHELBY | 15,043 | 7,466 | 7,577 | 15,015 | 7,456 | 7,559 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | - | - |
| SIOUX | 30,813 | 14,929 | 15,884 | 30,602 | 14,828 | 15,774 | 110 | 64 | 46 | 101 | 27 | 32 |
| STORY | 72,326 | 37,145 | 35,181 | 69,695 | 35,546 | 34,149 | 849 | 522 | 327 | 1,782 | 1,034 | 706 |
| TAMA | 19,533 | 9,510 | 10,023 | 18,675 | 9,068 | 9,607 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 842 | 353 | 382 |
| TAYLOR | 8,353 | 3,996 | 4,357 | 8,324 | 3,987 | 4,337 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 27 | - | - |
| UNION | 13,858 | 6,571 | 7,287 | 13,732 | 6,503 | 7,229 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 107 | 16 | 18 |
| VAN BUREN | 8,626 | 4,266 | 4,360 | 8,610 | 4,264 | 4,346 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 15 | - | - |
| WAPELLO | 40,241 | 19,249 | 20,992 | 39,867 | 19,092 | 20,775 | 244 | 92 | 152 | 130 | 26 | 38 |
| WARREN | 34,878 | 17,009 | 17,869 | 34,549 | 16,809 | 17,740 | 102 | 61 | 41 | 227 | 118 | 75 |
| WASHINGTON | 20,141 | 9,732 | 10,409 | 20,030 | 9,683 | 10,347 | 33 | 21 | 12 | 78 | - | - |
| WAYNE | 8,199 | 3,964 | 4,235 | 8,161 | 3,953 | 4,208 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | - | - |
| WEBSTER | 45,953 | 21,938 | 24,015 | 44,656 | 21,224 | 23,432 | 954 | 490 | 464 | 343 | 199 | 108 |
| WINNEBAGO | 13,010 | 6,329 | 6,681 | 12,897 | 6,240 | 6,657 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 73 | - | - |
| WINNESHIEK | 21,876 | 10,777 | 11,099 | 21,693 | 10,672 | 11,021 | 123 | 72 | 51 | 60 | 26 | 15 |
| WOODBURY | 100,884 | 47,900 | 52,984 | 97,991 | 46,518 | 51,473 | 1,019 | 467 | 552 | 1,874 | 863 | 982 |
| WORTH | 9,075 | 4,462 | 4,613 | 9,005 | 4,435 | 4,570 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 57 | - | - |
| WRIGHT | 16,319 | 7,862 | 8,457 | 16,146 | 7,809 | 8,337 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 173 | 32 | 67 |

## IOWA VETERAN POPULATION BY COUNTY
## 1980 CENSUS

| AREA NAME | TOTAL VETERANS | MALE VETERAN | MALE NON-VETERAN | FEMALE VETERAN | FEMALE NON-VETERAN | AFTER MAY 1975 | VIETNAM ERA | KOREAN CONFLICT | WORLD WAR II | WORLD WAR I | OTHER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STATE OF IOWA** | **358,511** | **347,147** | **700,892** | **11,364** | **1,136,133** | **9,737** | **97,650** | **62,176** | **137,116** | **9,452** | **42,380** |
| ADAIR | 1,076 | 1,041 | 2,504 | 35 | 3,718 | 12 | 241 | 188 | 478 | 21 | 136 |
| ADAMS | 686 | 670 | 1,504 | 16 | 2,279 | 16 | 114 | 129 | 333 | 24 | 70 |
| ALLAMAKEE | 1,470 | 1,445 | 3,986 | 25 | 5,685 | 29 | 376 | 333 | 511 | 66 | 155 |
| APPANOOSE | 1,828 | 1,779 | 3,712 | 49 | 6,270 | 44 | 492 | 263 | 812 | 52 | 165 |
| AUDUBON | 1,046 | 1,016 | 2,083 | 30 | 3,401 | 25 | 201 | 208 | 519 | 26 | 67 |
| BENTON | 3,008 | 2,927 | 5,554 | 81 | 9,022 | 74 | 802 | 598 | 1,065 | 89 | 380 |
| BLACK HAWK | 17,653 | 16,957 | 32,446 | 696 | 53,903 | 619 | 5,293 | 2,761 | 6,689 | 380 | 1,911 |
| BOONE | 3,294 | 3,214 | 6,388 | 80 | 10,604 | 132 | 863 | 517 | 1,340 | 144 | 298 |
| BREMER | 2,762 | 2,701 | 6,222 | 61 | 9,491 | 62 | 734 | 531 | 966 | 60 | 409 |
| BUCHANAN | 2,558 | 2,484 | 5,439 | 74 | 8,158 | 77 | 763 | 445 | 908 | 34 | 331 |
| BUENA VISTA | 2,494 | 2,402 | 5,304 | 92 | 8,348 | 57 | 470 | 465 | 1,165 | 76 | 261 |
| BUTLER | 1,830 | 1,808 | 4,602 | 22 | 6,760 | 29 | 503 | 334 | 701 | 70 | 193 |
| CALHOUN | 1,562 | 1,521 | 3,355 | 41 | 5,552 | 9 | 300 | 267 | 726 | 68 | 192 |
| CARROLL | 2,567 | 2,527 | 5,364 | 40 | 8,668 | 69 | 728 | 428 | 896 | 78 | 368 |
| CASS | 1,928 | 1,875 | 4,316 | 53 | 6,825 | 29 | 454 | 417 | 753 | 65 | 210 |
| CEDAR | 2,183 | 2,114 | 4,651 | 69 | 7,102 | 57 | 549 | 415 | 791 | 62 | 309 |
| CERRO GORDO | 6,747 | 6,583 | 10,736 | 164 | 20,052 | 159 | 1,654 | 1,203 | 2,790 | 180 | 761 |
| CHEROKEE | 2,003 | 1,958 | 4,010 | 45 | 6,343 | 38 | 489 | 453 | 768 | 37 | 218 |
| CHICKASAW | 1,618 | 1,566 | 3,934 | 52 | 5,712 | 34 | 511 | 276 | 502 | 38 | 257 |
| CLARKE | 1,056 | 1,008 | 2,152 | 48 | 3,328 | 42 | 269 | 181 | 384 | 40 | 140 |
| CLAY | 2,477 | 2,389 | 4,532 | 88 | 7,665 | 126 | 660 | 465 | 899 | 74 | 253 |
| CLAYTON | 2,315 | 2,228 | 5,523 | 87 | 7,864 | 62 | 584 | 427 | 794 | 86 | 362 |
| CLINTON | 7,448 | 7,182 | 12,917 | 266 | 22,009 | 207 | 2,114 | 1,333 | 2,790 | 172 | 832 |
| CRAWFORD | 2,085 | 2,022 | 4,786 | 63 | 7,050 | 44 | 593 | 323 | 781 | 75 | 269 |
| DALLAS | 3,509 | 3,391 | 6,984 | 118 | 11,269 | 39 | 931 | 685 | 1,264 | 112 | 478 |
| DAVIS | 962 | 948 | 2,362 | 14 | 3,509 | 38 | 248 | 117 | 432 | 14 | 113 |
| DECATUR | 1,105 | 1,079 | 2,596 | 26 | 4,035 | 43 | 240 | 180 | 475 | 41 | 126 |
| DELAWARE | 1,769 | 1,734 | 4,788 | 35 | 6,866 | 32 | 446 | 399 | 580 | 27 | 285 |
| DES MOINES | 6,484 | 6,326 | 9,925 | 158 | 18,368 | 147 | 1,794 | 938 | 2,597 | 142 | 866 |
| DICKINSON | 2,130 | 2,070 | 3,651 | 60 | 6,189 | 30 | 526 | 380 | 918 | 70 | 206 |
| DUBUQUE | 10,895 | 10,595 | 21,541 | 300 | 35,571 | 382 | 3,247 | 2,028 | 3,726 | 186 | 1,326 |
| EMMET | 1,620 | 1,543 | 3,209 | 77 | 5,162 | 27 | 419 | 326 | 645 | 37 | 166 |

## IOWA VETERAN POPULATION BY COUNTY
## 1980 CENSUS

| AREA NAME | TOTAL VETERANS | MALE VETERAN | MALE NON-VETERAN | FEMALE VETERAN | FEMALE NON-VETERAN | AFTER MAY 1975 | VIETNAM ERA | KOREAN CONFLICT | WORLD WAR II | WORLD WAR I | OTHER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FAYETTE | 2,887 | 2,817 | 6,437 | 70 | 9,710 | 57 | 707 | 516 | 1,138 | 83 | 386 |
| FLOYD | 2,368 | 2,303 | 4,581 | 65 | 7,662 | 46 | 521 | 392 | 1,016 | 51 | 342 |
| FRANKLIN | 1,536 | 1,498 | 3,294 | 38 | 5,171 | 18 | 367 | 261 | 691 | 32 | 167 |
| FREMONT | 1,183 | 1,153 | 2,193 | 30 | 3,757 | 27 | 259 | 200 | 492 | 44 | 161 |
| GREENE | 1,453 | 1,428 | 2,942 | 25 | 4,904 | 22 | 293 | 239 | 652 | 61 | 186 |
| GRUNDY | 1,565 | 1,527 | 3,640 | 38 | 5,600 | 13 | 387 | 309 | 647 | 29 | 180 |
| GUTHRIE | 1,453 | 1,411 | 2,958 | 42 | 4,828 | 23 | 310 | 265 | 637 | 51 | 167 |
| HAMILTON | 2,287 | 2,247 | 4,331 | 40 | 6,989 | 29 | 543 | 406 | 1,042 | 60 | 207 |
| HANCOCK | 1,544 | 1,484 | 3,570 | 60 | 5,225 | 67 | 362 | 268 | 575 | 55 | 217 |
| HARDIN | 2,664 | 2,586 | 5,526 | 78 | 8,719 | 55 | 571 | 419 | 1,231 | 71 | 317 |
| HARRISON | 1,931 | 1,879 | 3,920 | 52 | 6,354 | 38 | 471 | 353 | 697 | 88 | 284 |
| HENRY | 2,134 | 2,091 | 4,770 | 43 | 7,530 | 84 | 612 | 301 | 828 | 61 | 248 |
| HOWARD | 1,222 | 1,178 | 2,904 | 44 | 4,257 | 15 | 312 | 206 | 457 | 76 | 156 |
| HUMBOLDT | 1,510 | 1,486 | 3,064 | 24 | 4,789 | 24 | 305 | 296 | 629 | 70 | 186 |
| IDA | 1,149 | 1,132 | 2,126 | 17 | 3,483 | 16 | 278 | 208 | 465 | 39 | 143 |
| IOWA | 1,747 | 1,691 | 3,967 | 56 | 6,080 | 27 | 340 | 343 | 778 | 63 | 196 |
| JACKSON | 2,487 | 2,373 | 5,501 | 114 | 8,184 | 134 | 635 | 475 | 869 | 70 | 304 |
| JASPER | 4,585 | 4,419 | 8,752 | 166 | 14,165 | 111 | 1,260 | 860 | 1,684 | 84 | 586 |
| JEFFERSON | 1,656 | 1,617 | 4,584 | 39 | 6,508 | 75 | 372 | 256 | 678 | 75 | 200 |
| JOHNSON | 7,809 | 7,490 | 24,557 | 319 | 33,564 | 297 | 2,903 | 1,211 | 2,441 | 100 | 857 |
| JONES | 2,417 | 2,371 | 5,513 | 46 | 7,283 | 80 | 684 | 384 | 873 | 90 | 306 |
| KEOKUK | 1,551 | 1,505 | 3,263 | 46 | 5,081 | 23 | 288 | 330 | 681 | 67 | 162 |
| KOSSUTH | 2,469 | 2,396 | 5,524 | 73 | 8,178 | 45 | 588 | 534 | 989 | 74 | 239 |
| LEE | 5,842 | 5,668 | 10,117 | 174 | 16,603 | 188 | 1,599 | 928 | 2,206 | 141 | 780 |
| LINN | 23,455 | 22,647 | 37,530 | 808 | 65,701 | 581 | 6,956 | 4,187 | 8,095 | 441 | 3,195 |
| LOUISA | 1,388 | 1,351 | 2,958 | 37 | 4,461 | 53 | 324 | 174 | 631 | 50 | 156 |
| LUCAS | 1,380 | 1,313 | 2,352 | 67 | 4,148 | 45 | 287 | 247 | 532 | 48 | 221 |
| LYON | 1,347 | 1,315 | 3,260 | 32 | 4,803 | 2 | 334 | 307 | 448 | 31 | 225 |
| MADISON | 1,402 | 1,359 | 3,186 | 43 | 4,815 | 30 | 330 | 340 | 505 | 52 | 145 |
| MAHASKA | 2,658 | 2,564 | 5,794 | 94 | 9,091 | 93 | 630 | 427 | 1,135 | 110 | 263 |
| MARION | 3,668 | 3,535 | 7,496 | 133 | 11,329 | 64 | 856 | 671 | 1,533 | 151 | 393 |
| MARSHALL | 5,756 | 5,554 | 9,482 | 202 | 16,215 | 81 | 1,509 | 850 | 2,426 | 293 | 597 |
| MILLS | 1,477 | 1,428 | 3,393 | 49 | 5,057 | 55 | 409 | 260 | 548 | 55 | 150 |
| MITCHELL | 1,453 | 1,398 | 3,060 | 55 | 4,814 | 31 | 428 | 251 | 489 | 74 | 180 |
| MONONA | 1,437 | 1,417 | 2,948 | 20 | 4,686 | 27 | 390 | 204 | 610 | 84 | 122 |

## IOWA VETERAN POPULATION BY COUNTY
## 1980 CENSUS

| AREA NAME | TOTAL VETERANS | MALE VETERAN | MALE NON-VETERAN | FEMALE VETERAN | FEMALE NON-VETERAN | AFTER MAY 1975 | VIETNAM ERA | KOREAN CONFLICT | WORLD WAR II | WORLD WAR I | OTHER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONROE | 974 | 948 | 2,412 | 26 | 3,707 | 18 | 177 | 154 | 469 | 34 | 122 |
| MONTGOMERY | 1,648 | 1,583 | 3,272 | 65 | 5,475 | 69 | 361 | 318 | 714 | 57 | 129 |
| MUSCATINE | 4,902 | 4,776 | 9,448 | 126 | 15,215 | 136 | 1,462 | 941 | 1,632 | 124 | 607 |
| O'BRIEN | 2,071 | 2,014 | 4,146 | 57 | 6,757 | 27 | 431 | 471 | 785 | 81 | 276 |
| OSCEOLA | 1,079 | 1,054 | 1,973 | 25 | 3,233 | 24 | 250 | 228 | 423 | 39 | 115 |
| PAGE | 2,283 | 2,207 | 4,634 | 76 | 7,799 | 72 | 618 | 350 | 902 | 82 | 259 |
| PALO ALTO | 1,407 | 1,356 | 3,312 | 51 | 4,920 | 38 | 400 | 301 | 527 | 37 | 104 |
| PLYMOUTH | 2,666 | 2,606 | 6,276 | 60 | 9,322 | 56 | 740 | 457 | 1,016 | 108 | 289 |
| POCAHONTAS | 1,444 | 1,378 | 2,815 | 66 | 4,454 | 33 | 261 | 224 | 691 | 61 | 174 |
| POLK | 41,040 | 39,452 | 67,346 | 1,588 | 121,804 | 1,249 | 11,250 | 6,858 | 16,275 | 755 | 4,653 |
| POTTAWATTAMIE | 11,785 | 11,406 | 18,521 | 379 | 33,352 | 465 | 3,194 | 2,201 | 4,331 | 295 | 1,299 |
| POWESHIEK | 2,246 | 2,175 | 4,895 | 71 | 7,682 | 31 | 650 | 320 | 896 | 68 | 281 |
| RINGGOLD | 633 | 622 | 1,641 | 11 | 2,552 | 6 | 126 | 123 | 284 | 12 | 82 |
| SAC | 1,701 | 1,660 | 3,523 | 41 | 5,592 | 36 | 348 | 271 | 791 | 78 | 177 |
| SCOTT | 21,688 | 20,905 | 35,264 | 783 | 59,213 | 657 | 7,209 | 3,667 | 7,109 | 343 | 2,703 |
| SHELBY | 1,686 | 1,638 | 3,843 | 48 | 5,668 | 21 | 374 | 304 | 700 | 86 | 201 |
| SIOUX | 2,860 | 2,828 | 7,967 | 32 | 11,699 | 56 | 734 | 610 | 975 | 75 | 410 |
| STORY | 6,514 | 6,285 | 24,141 | 229 | 28,432 | 202 | 2,197 | 1,064 | 2,333 | 108 | 610 |
| TAMA | 2,326 | 2,259 | 4,792 | 67 | 7,564 | 46 | 557 | 418 | 898 | 65 | 342 |
| TAYLOR | 1,022 | 974 | 2,040 | 48 | 3,406 | 21 | 199 | 162 | 475 | 58 | 107 |
| UNION | 1,494 | 1,461 | 3,475 | 33 | 5,591 | 39 | 439 | 284 | 512 | 43 | 177 |
| VAN BUREN | 958 | 928 | 2,222 | 30 | 3,332 | 28 | 253 | 167 | 352 | 36 | 122 |
| WAPELLO | 5,538 | 5,402 | 9,155 | 136 | 16,391 | 138 | 1,423 | 768 | 2,483 | 176 | 550 |
| WARREN | 4,261 | 4,183 | 7,697 | 78 | 12,829 | 110 | 1,447 | 785 | 1,184 | 83 | 652 |
| WASHINGTON | 2,150 | 2,100 | 5,057 | 50 | 7,941 | 26 | 523 | 386 | 923 | 66 | 226 |
| WAYNE | 1,028 | 1,008 | 2,029 | 20 | 3,396 | 8 | 165 | 142 | 522 | 63 | 128 |
| WEBSTER | 6,268 | 6,042 | 10,265 | 226 | 18,535 | 179 | 1,494 | 1,029 | 2,753 | 143 | 670 |
| WINNEBAGO | 1,380 | 1,361 | 3,479 | 19 | 5,174 | 35 | 333 | 259 | 578 | 66 | 109 |
| WINNESHIEK | 2,082 | 2,025 | 6,115 | 57 | 8,533 | 69 | 500 | 380 | 717 | 86 | 330 |
| WOODBURY | 13,295 | 12,855 | 22,127 | 440 | 39,903 | 397 | 3,788 | 2,075 | 5,308 | 356 | 1,371 |
| WORTH | 1,064 | 1,025 | 2,348 | 39 | 3,586 | 17 | 264 | 196 | 420 | 42 | 125 |
| WRIGHT | 1,980 | 1,897 | 4,093 | 83 | 6,554 | 62 | 455 | 372 | 792 | 56 | 243 |

## LABOR FORCE STATUS OF DISABLED PERSONS
## 1980 CENSUS

| AREA NAME | DISABLED IN LABOR FORCE | PREVENTED FROM WORKING * | NOT FROM WORKING * | TOTAL LABOR FORCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STATE OF IOWA** | **61,522** | **53,254** | **15,268** | **1,373,914** |
| ADAIR | 218 | 183 | 73 | 4,159 |
| ADAMS | 164 | 105 | 43 | 2,716 |
| ALLAMAKEE | 253 | 292 | 78 | 6,744 |
| APPANOOSE | 337 | 579 | 137 | 6,289 |
| AUDUBON | 145 | 112 | 25 | 3,789 |
| BENTON | 531 | 395 | 131 | 10,738 |
| BLACK HAWK | 2,719 | 2,545 | 832 | 66,122 |
| BOONE | 534 | 465 | 173 | 11,931 |
| BREMER | 419 | 277 | 114 | 11,108 |
| BUCHANAN | 515 | 372 | 94 | 9,605 |
| BUENA VISTA | 515 | 324 | 101 | 9,587 |
| BUTLER | 274 | 311 | 93 | 7,538 |
| CALHOUN | 232 | 330 | 73 | 5,468 |
| CARROLL | 386 | 272 | 137 | 10,297 |
| CASS | 439 | 327 | 86 | 7,922 |
| CEDAR | 411 | 303 | 90 | 8,618 |
| CERRO GORDO | 1,124 | 947 | 274 | 23,602 |
| CHEROKEE | 318 | 262 | 46 | 7,281 |
| CHICKASAW | 293 | 266 | 57 | 6,757 |
| CLARKE | 200 | 259 | 63 | 3,757 |
| CLAY | 427 | 341 | 130 | 9,277 |
| CLAYTON | 485 | 336 | 114 | 9,492 |
| CLINTON | 1,104 | 1,119 | 281 | 26,742 |
| CRAWFORD | 414 | 353 | 132 | 8,367 |
| DALLAS | 563 | 546 | 192 | 13,922 |
| DAVIS | 191 | 188 | 80 | 3,755 |
| DECATUR | 213 | 284 | 63 | 4,182 |
| DELAWARE | 372 | 350 | 63 | 8,176 |
| DES MOINES | 1,063 | 959 | 232 | 22,144 |
| DICKINSON | 334 | 290 | 55 | 7,288 |
| DUBUQUE | 1,726 | 1,331 | 388 | 44,354 |
| EMMET | 308 | 295 | 47 | 5,935 |
| FAYETTE | 569 | 507 | 108 | 11,122 |
| FLOYD | 368 | 338 | 108 | 8,651 |
| FRANKLIN | 266 | 185 | 95 | 5,678 |
| FREMONT | 183 | 218 | 49 | 4,124 |
| GREENE | 236 | 221 | 18 | 5,519 |
| GRUNDY | 317 | 238 | 58 | 6,356 |
| GUTHRIE | 238 | 224 | 54 | 5,082 |
| HAMILTON | 416 | 346 | 87 | 8,407 |
| HANCOCK | 280 | 275 | 33 | 6,309 |
| HARDIN | 404 | 397 | 129 | 9,823 |

* INCLUDES DISABLED PERSONS NOT IN LABOR FORCE.

## LABOR FORCE STATUS OF DISABLED PERSONS
## 1980 CENSUS

| AREA NAME | DISABLED IN LABOR FORCE | PREVENTED FROM WORKING * | NOT FROM WORKING * | TOTAL LABOR FORCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HARRISON | 316 | 393 | 119 | 6,766 |
| HENRY | 595 | 236 | 95 | 8,848 |
| HOWARD | 215 | 244 | 21 | 4,692 |
| HUMBOLDT | 293 | 214 | 84 | 5,378 |
| IDA | 221 | 137 | 32 | 3,820 |
| IOWA | 263 | 205 | 64 | 7,735 |
| JACKSON | 446 | 482 | 89 | 9,857 |
| JASPER | 744 | 712 | 257 | 17,282 |
| JEFFERSON | 419 | 340 | 146 | 7,859 |
| JOHNSON | 1,617 | 759 | 368 | 45,531 |
| JONES | 392 | 461 | 97 | 8,917 |
| KEOKUK | 247 | 298 | 80 | 5,416 |
| KOSSUTH | 489 | 395 | 88 | 9,553 |
| LEE | 803 | 836 | 150 | 19,833 |
| LINN | 3,471 | 2,694 | 939 | 87,169 |
| LOUISA | 208 | 233 | 68 | 5,376 |
| LUCAS | 339 | 254 | 74 | 4,588 |
| LYON | 269 | 199 | 73 | 5,514 |
| MADISON | 339 | 268 | 42 | 5,630 |
| MAHASKA | 585 | 576 | 124 | 10,241 |
| MARION | 613 | 600 | 185 | 13,551 |
| MARSHALL | 916 | 719 | 191 | 20,084 |
| MILLS | 232 | 314 | 47 | 5,751 |
| MITCHELL | 246 | 204 | 60 | 5,100 |
| MONONA | 307 | 301 | 72 | 4,797 |
| MONROE | 206 | 299 | 24 | 4,074 |
| MONTGOMERY | 356 | 336 | 52 | 6,141 |
| MUSCATINE | 832 | 912 | 226 | 19,031 |
| O'BRIEN | 266 | 308 | 99 | 7,132 |
| OSCEOLA | 244 | 107 | 43 | 3,604 |
| PAGE | 426 | 390 | 124 | 8,596 |
| PALO ALTO | 287 | 258 | 104 | 5,258 |
| PLYMOUTH | 471 | 352 | 145 | 10,888 |
| POCAHONTAS | 194 | 184 | 54 | 4,687 |
| POLK | 7,122 | 5,989 | 1,562 | 160,004 |
| POTTAWATTAMIE | 2,133 | 2,111 | 447 | 40,707 |
| POWESHIEK | 412 | 313 | 82 | 9,093 |
| RINGGOLD | 181 | 175 | 34 | 2,653 |
| SAC | 292 | 220 | 97 | 6,143 |
| SCOTT | 3,014 | 2,287 | 743 | 78,368 |
| SHELBY | 234 | 278 | 72 | 6,360 |
| SIOUX | 659 | 294 | 194 | 13,584 |

* INCLUDES DISABLED PERSONS NOT IN LABOR FORCE.

## LABOR FORCE STATUS OF DISABLED PERSONS
## 1980 CENSUS

| AREA NAME | DISABLED IN LABOR FORCE | PREVENTED FROM WORKING * | NOT FROM WORKING * | TOTAL LABOR FORCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STORY | 1,064 | 647 | 386 | 35,656 |
| TAMA | 409 | 354 | 152 | 8,164 |
| TAYLOR | 217 | 178 | 83 | 3,507 |
| UNION | 252 | 395 | 86 | 6,133 |
| VAN BUREN | 184 | 190 | 33 | 3,683 |
| WAPELLO | 811 | 1,248 | 308 | 17,016 |
| WARREN | 706 | 465 | 91 | 16,884 |
| WASHINGTON | 495 | 305 | 101 | 9,454 |
| WAYNE | 233 | 247 | 51 | 3,236 |
| WEBSTER | 1,027 | 1,092 | 224 | 21,645 |
| WINNEBAGO | 292 | 238 | 34 | 5,976 |
| WINNESHIEK | 429 | 276 | 112 | 10,249 |
| WOODBURY | 2,457 | 1,977 | 551 | 46,738 |
| WORTH | 179 | 155 | 55 | 4,069 |
| WRIGHT | 349 | 333 | 98 | 7,100 |

* INCLUDES DISABLED PERSONS NOT IN LABOR FORCE.

APPENDIX B

CIVILIAN POPULATION BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
STATE OF IOWA

1980 AND 1988

## CIVILIAN POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
## STATE OF IOWA
## 1980 AND 1988

| AGE AND RACE | POPULATION APRIL 1, 1980 | | | POPULATION JULY 1, 1988 | | | NUMERICAL CHANGE 1980 TO 1988 | | | PERCENT CHANGE 1980 TO 1988 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE |
| **TOTAL** | **2,912,218** | **1,414,776** | **1,497,442** | **2,905,114** | **1,406,997** | **1,498,117** | **-7,104** | **-7,779** | **675** | **-0.2** | **-0.5** | **0.0** |
| UNDER 15 | 664,279 | 339,818 | 324,461 | 653,593 | 337,024 | 316,569 | -10,686 | -2,794 | -7,892 | -1.6 | -0.8 | -2.4 |
| 15-19 | 277,620 | 140,126 | 137,494 | 200,534 | 100,846 | 99,688 | -77,086 | -39,280 | -37,806 | -27.8 | -28.0 | -27.5 |
| 20-24 | 271,433 | 135,300 | 136,133 | 206,375 | 100,428 | 105,947 | -65,058 | -34,872 | -30,186 | -24.0 | -25.8 | -22.2 |
| 25-29 | 240,818 | 122,227 | 118,591 | 237,498 | 117,028 | 120,470 | -3,320 | -5,199 | 1,879 | -1.4 | -4.3 | 1.6 |
| 30-34 | 208,355 | 104,836 | 103,519 | 250,721 | 127,733 | 122,988 | 42,366 | 22,897 | 19,469 | 20.3 | 21.8 | 18.8 |
| 35-39 | 161,637 | 79,638 | 81,999 | 220,795 | 112,522 | 108,273 | 59,158 | 32,884 | 26,274 | 36.6 | 41.3 | 32.0 |
| 40-44 | 140,597 | 69,467 | 71,130 | 182,934 | 91,662 | 91,272 | 42,337 | 22,195 | 20,142 | 30.1 | 32.0 | 28.3 |
| 45-49 | 135,017 | 65,290 | 69,727 | 145,970 | 71,867 | 74,103 | 10,953 | 6,577 | 4,376 | 8.1 | 10.1 | 6.3 |
| 50-54 | 146,174 | 71,424 | 74,750 | 129,548 | 62,924 | 66,624 | -16,626 | -8,500 | -8,126 | -11.4 | -11.9 | -10.9 |
| 55-59 | 144,511 | 69,582 | 74,929 | 127,267 | 60,595 | 66,672 | -17,244 | -8,987 | -8,257 | -11.9 | -12.9 | -11.0 |
| 60-64 | 134,309 | 62,597 | 71,712 | 128,079 | 60,064 | 68,015 | -6,230 | -2,533 | -3,697 | -4.6 | -4.0 | -5.2 |
| 65-69 | 117,649 | 53,181 | 64,468 | 117,377 | 52,637 | 64,740 | -272 | -544 | 272 | -0.2 | -1.0 | 0.4 |
| 70-74 | 99,018 | 41,696 | 57,322 | 124,315 | 49,623 | 74,692 | 25,297 | 7,927 | 17,370 | 25.5 | 19.0 | 30.3 |
| 75+ | 170,801 | 59,594 | 111,207 | 180,108 | 62,044 | 118,064 | 9,307 | 2,450 | 6,857 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 6.2 |
| **WHITE** | **2,839,821** | **1,378,801** | **1,461,020** | **2,806,247** | **1,358,000** | **1,448,247** | **-33,574** | **-20,801** | **-12,773** | **-1.2** | **-1.5** | **-0.9** |
| UNDER 15 | 640,994 | 327,988 | 313,006 | 625,093 | 322,818 | 302,275 | -15,901 | -5,170 | -10,731 | -2.5 | -1.6 | -3.4 |
| 15-19 | 269,385 | 136,115 | 133,270 | 190,279 | 95,506 | 94,773 | -79,106 | -40,609 | -38,497 | -29.4 | -29.8 | -28.9 |
| 20-24 | 263,081 | 130,823 | 132,258 | 194,743 | 94,267 | 100,476 | -68,338 | -36,556 | -31,782 | -26.0 | -27.9 | -24.0 |
| 25-29 | 233,251 | 118,173 | 115,078 | 226,886 | 111,582 | 115,304 | -6,365 | -6,591 | 226 | -2.7 | -5.6 | 0.2 |
| 30-34 | 202,433 | 101,861 | 100,572 | 242,421 | 123,459 | 118,962 | 39,988 | 21,598 | 18,390 | 19.8 | 21.2 | 18.3 |
| 35-39 | 158,092 | 77,950 | 80,142 | 213,122 | 108,662 | 104,460 | 55,030 | 30,712 | 24,318 | 34.8 | 39.4 | 30.3 |
| 40-44 | 137,422 | 67,861 | 69,561 | 177,163 | 88,919 | 88,244 | 39,741 | 21,058 | 18,683 | 28.9 | 31.0 | 26.9 |
| 45-49 | 132,435 | 64,129 | 68,306 | 142,187 | 70,072 | 72,115 | 9,752 | 5,943 | 3,809 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 5.6 |
| 50-54 | 143,773 | 70,340 | 73,433 | 126,489 | 61,473 | 65,016 | -17,284 | -8,867 | -8,417 | -12.0 | -12.6 | -11.5 |
| 55-59 | 142,512 | 68,642 | 73,870 | 124,819 | 59,534 | 65,285 | -17,693 | -9,108 | -8,585 | -12.4 | -13.3 | -11.6 |
| 60-64 | 132,787 | 61,950 | 70,837 | 126,032 | 59,171 | 66,861 | -6,755 | -2,779 | -3,976 | -5.1 | -4.5 | -5.6 |
| 65-69 | 116,497 | 52,656 | 63,841 | 115,851 | 51,989 | 63,862 | -646 | -667 | 21 | -0.6 | -1.3 | 0.0 |
| 70-74 | 98,026 | 41,304 | 56,722 | 122,953 | 49,123 | 73,830 | 24,927 | 7,819 | 17,108 | 25.4 | 18.9 | 30.2 |
| 75+ | 169,133 | 59,009 | 110,124 | 178,209 | 61,425 | 116,784 | 9,076 | 2,416 | 6,660 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 6.0 |

CIVILIAN POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
STATE OF IOWA
1980 AND 1988

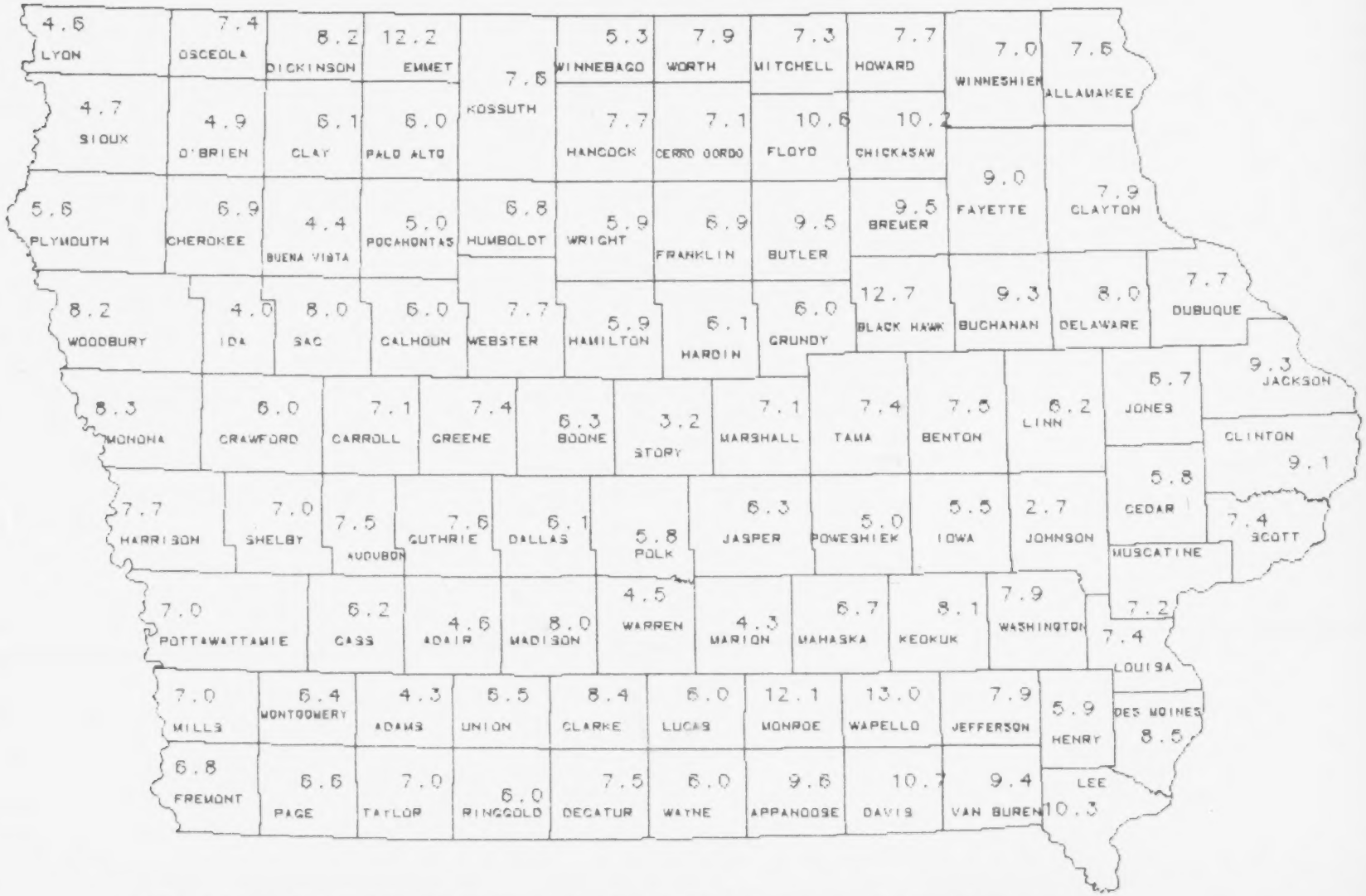
| AGE AND RACE | POPULATION APRIL 1, 1980 TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | POPULATION JULY 1, 1988 TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | NUMERICAL CHANGE 1980 TO 1988 TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | PERCENT CHANGE 1980 TO 1988 TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BLACK** | **42,170** | **21,062** | **21,108** | **45,652** | **22,764** | **22,888** | **3,482** | **1,702** | **1,780** | **8.3** | **8.1** | **8.4** |
| UNDER 15 | 13,269 | 6,841 | 6,428 | 13,182 | 6,701 | 6,481 | -87 | -140 | 53 | -0.7 | -2.0 | 0.8 |
| 15-19 | 5,060 | 2,498 | 2,562 | 4,734 | 2,573 | 2,161 | -326 | 75 | -401 | -6.4 | 3.0 | -15.7 |
| 20-24 | 4,845 | 2,587 | 2,258 | 5,104 | 2,737 | 2,367 | 259 | 150 | 109 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 4.8 |
| 25-29 | 4,174 | 2,266 | 1,908 | 4,445 | 2,253 | 2,192 | 271 | -13 | 284 | 6.5 | -0.6 | 14.9 |
| 30-34 | 3,208 | 1,629 | 1,579 | 3,690 | 1,870 | 1,820 | 482 | 241 | 241 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 15.3 |
| 35-39 | 1,864 | 883 | 981 | 3,343 | 1,722 | 1,621 | 1,479 | 839 | 640 | 79.3 | 95.0 | 65.2 |
| 40-44 | 1,758 | 865 | 893 | 2,434 | 1,187 | 1,247 | 676 | 322 | 354 | 38.5 | 37.2 | 39.6 |
| 45-49 | 1,561 | 693 | 868 | 1,647 | 774 | 873 | 86 | 81 | 5 | 5.5 | 11.7 | 0.6 |
| 50-54 | 1,394 | 616 | 778 | 1,498 | 692 | 806 | 104 | 76 | 28 | 7.5 | 12.3 | 3.6 |
| 55-59 | 1,391 | 622 | 769 | 1,301 | 556 | 745 | -90 | -66 | -24 | -6.5 | -10.6 | -3.1 |
| 60-64 | 1,129 | 518 | 611 | 1,166 | 492 | 674 | 37 | -26 | 63 | 3.3 | -5.0 | 10.3 |
| 65-69 | 801 | 398 | 403 | 1,025 | 431 | 594 | 224 | 33 | 191 | 28.0 | 8.3 | 47.4 |
| 70-74 | 671 | 281 | 390 | 910 | 368 | 542 | 239 | 87 | 152 | 35.6 | 31.0 | 39.0 |
| 75+ | 1,045 | 365 | 680 | 1,173 | 408 | 765 | 128 | 43 | 85 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 12.5 |
| **OTHER NONWHITE** | **30,227** | **14,913** | **15,314** | **53,215** | **26,233** | **26,982** | **22,988** | **11,320** | **11,668** | **76.1** | **75.9** | **76.2** |
| UNDER 15 | 10,016 | 4,989 | 5,027 | 15,318 | 7,505 | 7,813 | 5,302 | 2,516 | 2,786 | 52.9 | 50.4 | 55.4 |
| 15-19 | 3,175 | 1,513 | 1,662 | 5,521 | 2,767 | 2,754 | 2,346 | 1,254 | 1,092 | 73.9 | 82.9 | 65.7 |
| 20-24 | 3,507 | 1,890 | 1,617 | 6,528 | 3,424 | 3,104 | 3,021 | 1,534 | 1,487 | 86.1 | 81.2 | 92.0 |
| 25-29 | 3,393 | 1,788 | 1,605 | 6,167 | 3,193 | 2,974 | 2,774 | 1,405 | 1,369 | 81.8 | 78.6 | 85.3 |
| 30-34 | 2,714 | 1,346 | 1,368 | 4,610 | 2,404 | 2,206 | 1,896 | 1,058 | 838 | 69.9 | 78.6 | 61.3 |
| 35-39 | 1,681 | 805 | 876 | 4,330 | 2,138 | 2,192 | 2,649 | 1,333 | 1,316 | 157.6 | 165.6 | 150.2 |
| 40-44 | 1,417 | 741 | 676 | 3,337 | 1,556 | 1,781 | 1,920 | 815 | 1,105 | 135.5 | 110.0 | 163.5 |
| 45-49 | 1,021 | 468 | 553 | 2,136 | 1,021 | 1,115 | 1,115 | 553 | 562 | 109.2 | 118.2 | 101.6 |
| 50-54 | 1,007 | 468 | 539 | 1,561 | 759 | 802 | 554 | 291 | 263 | 55.0 | 62.2 | 48.8 |
| 55-59 | 608 | 318 | 290 | 1,147 | 505 | 642 | 539 | 187 | 352 | 88.7 | 58.8 | 121.4 |
| 60-64 | 393 | 129 | 264 | 881 | 401 | 480 | 488 | 272 | 216 | 124.2 | 210.9 | 81.8 |
| 65-69 | 351 | 127 | 224 | 501 | 217 | 284 | 150 | 90 | 60 | 42.7 | 70.9 | 26.8 |
| 70-74 | 321 | 111 | 210 | 452 | 132 | 320 | 131 | 21 | 110 | 40.8 | 18.9 | 52.4 |
| 75+ | 623 | 220 | 403 | 726 | 211 | 515 | 103 | -9 | 112 | 16.5 | -4.1 | 27.8 |

# APPENDIX C

## IOWA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE

## 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGES

# IOWA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
# 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE
## (CPS ADJUSTED)




SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

# UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE
## 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

# APPENDIX D

## IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

## 1977-1986

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF IOWA

1977-1986
ANNUAL AVERAGES
(IN THOUSANDS)

| | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nonagriculture Wage & Salary (Except Domestics) | 1082.1 | 1122.3 | 1135.5 | 1110.9 | 1089.2 | 1041.9 | 1040.4 | 1074.7 | 1074.1 | 1077.0 |
| Manufacturing | 245.6 | 252.5 | 259.8 | 244.8 | 236.5 | 209.8 | 202.3 | 211.9 | 204.7 | 201.3 |
| Durable Goods | 152.0 | 157.2 | 163.1 | 150.0 | 143.8 | 121.9 | 114.8 | 123.5 | 117.4 | 114.2 |
| Lumber & Furniture | 9.6 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.8 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| Primary Metal | 8.1 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 6.6 |
| Fabricated Metal | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 19.3 | 18.7 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 15.5 |
| Machinery (Except Electric) | 62.0 | 64.3 | 68.4 | 64.9 | 62.0 | 48.5 | 42.6 | 46.3 | 42.4 | 37.7 |
| Farm Machinery | 26.4 | 26.7 | 28.8 | 26.9 | 26.2 | 21.1 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 15.2 | 11.8 |
| Construction Machinery | 20.7 | 22.1 | 23.2 | 22.1 | 19.5 | 13.4 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 11.0 |
| Electrical Equipment | 25.5 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 25.3 | 23.5 | 21.3 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 21.7 |
| Transportation Equipment | 9.8 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| Instruments & Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 9.4 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 8.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 93.6 | 95.3 | 96.7 | 94.8 | 92.7 | 88.0 | 87.4 | 88.4 | 87.3 | 87.1 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 48.4 | 48.3 | 48.9 | 48.5 | 46.9 | 44.6 | 43.9 | 42.5 | 41.0 | 40.8 |
| Meat Products | 24.6 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 24.9 | 23.9 | 22.3 | 22.1 | 21.0 | 19.7 | 19.9 |
| Grain Products | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 8.4 |
| Bakery Products | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Apparel | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Paper | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Printing & Publishing | 16.1 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 18.7 |
| Newspaper | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.0 |
| Chemicals | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Rubber | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10.3 |
| Textiles, Petroleum, Coal, & Leather | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 836.5 | 869.8 | 875.7 | 866.1 | 852.7 | 832.1 | 838.1 | 862.8 | 869.4 | 875.7 |
| Mining | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Construction | 57.6 | 61.1 | 59.9 | 50.9 | 44.4 | 38.1 | 35.9 | 38.7 | 36.6 | 35.9 |
| Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities | 55.0 | 56.9 | 58.2 | 56.3 | 55.0 | 52.7 | 51.3 | 51.5 | 52.0 | 51.8 |
| Railroad | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Communication | 13.3 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.6 |
| Electric & Gas | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 9.9 |

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF IOWA

1977-1986
ANNUAL AVERAGES
(IN THOUSANDS)

| | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 275.4 | 286.5 | 286.4 | 280.7 | 277.4 | 267.2 | 268.7 | 277.1 | 276.6 | 276.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 72.6 | 75.9 | 76.1 | 76.7 | 75.4 | 73.0 | 71.9 | 74.0 | 72.4 | 71.3 |
| Retail Trade | 202.8 | 210.6 | 210.3 | 203.9 | 202.0 | 194.2 | 196.8 | 203.1 | 204.2 | 205.4 |
| General Merchandise | 28.2 | 29.0 | 28.2 | 27.4 | 27.2 | 26.1 | 25.5 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 26.9 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 52.6 | 55.4 | 56.8 | 58.3 | 59.1 | 58.9 | 59.8 | 61.9 | 62.8 | 62.9 |
| Banking | 16.7 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.2 |
| Insurance | 20.9 | 21.9 | 22.7 | 23.5 | 23.8 | 24.4 | 24.6 | 25.3 | 26.1 | 26.5 |
| Services | 191.0 | 199.3 | 207.3 | 210.3 | 211.1 | 211.4 | 217.1 | 227.0 | 232.5 | 238.5 |
| Medical Services | 68.2 | 71.7 | 74.4 | 77.1 | 79.0 | 80.4 | 80.4 | 79.9 | 79.7 | 81.7 |
| Government | 202.5 | 208.2 | 204.5 | 207.4 | 203.8 | 202.0 | 203.4 | 204.5 | 206.8 | 208.0 |
| Federal | 19.4 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 21.4 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 20.5 |
| State | 50.0 | 52.3 | 53.1 | 52.8 | 52.7 | 53.9 | 54.8 | 56.2 | 58.5 | 58.6 |
| Local | 133.1 | 135.7 | 131.5 | 133.2 | 131.6 | 128.6 | 129.0 | 128.6 | 128.1 | 128.9 |
| Labor-Management Disputes | 2.1 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.6 |

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Unit.

# APPENDIX E

## IOWA INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS

## 1986-1989

IOWA INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS
STATE OF IOWA
1986 - 1989

| SIC CODE | TITLE | 1986 | 1988 | 1989 | CHANGE 1986 - 1989 | PERCENT CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MINING** | | | | | | |
| 12 | BITUMINOUS COAL MINING | 170 | 180 | 190 | 20 | 9.9 |
| 13 | OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION | 80 | 80 | 80 | 10 | 8.0 |
| 14 | NONMETALIC MINING AND QUARRYING | 1,760 | 1,840 | 1,930 | 180 | 10.0 |
| | **TOTAL FOR MINING** | **2,000** | **2,100** | **2,200** | **200** | **9.9** |
| **CONSTRUCTION** | | | | | | |
| 15 | BUILDING CONSTRUCTION | 10,010 | 10,260 | 9,000 | -1,010 | -10.1 |
| 16 | CONSTRUCTION OTHER | 7,800 | 6,990 | 6,550 | -1,250 | -16.0 |
| 17 | CONSTRUCTION-SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS | 21,700 | 22,240 | 19,510 | -2,190 | -10.1 |
| | **TOTAL FOR CONSTRUCTION** | **39,510** | **39,490** | **35,060** | **-4,440** | **-11.2** |
| **MANUFACTURING** | | | | | | |
| 20 | FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS | 41,620 | 41,430 | 40,530 | -1,090 | -2.6 |
| 22 | TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS | 670 | 670 | 620 | -40 | -6.3 |
| 23 | APPAREL | 4,100 | 4,040 | 4,020 | -80 | -2.0 |
| 24 | LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS | 4,610 | 4,560 | 4,460 | -160 | -3.4 |
| 25 | FURNITURE AND FIXTURES | 4,460 | 4,350 | 4,250 | -200 | -4.5 |
| 26 | PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 3,900 | 3,920 | 4,020 | 120 | 3.0 |
| 27 | PRINTING AND PUBLISHING | 18,940 | 19,080 | 19,180 | 230 | 1.2 |
| 28 | CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 6,310 | 6,220 | 6,110 | -190 | -3.1 |
| 29 | PETROLEUM REFINING | 190 | 190 | 180 | -10 | -6.8 |
| 30 | RUBBER AND PLASTICS | 10,850 | 11,020 | 10,630 | -220 | -2.1 |
| 31 | LEATHER PRODUCTS | 740 | 740 | 700 | -50 | -6.1 |
| 32 | STONE CLAY AND GLASS | 4,820 | 5,730 | 5,830 | 1,010 | 21.0 |
| 33 | PRIMARY METALS | 7,200 | 7,550 | 7,550 | 350 | 4.9 |
| 34 | FABRICATED METALS | 15,880 | 16,020 | 15,710 | -160 | -1.0 |

IOWA INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS
STATE OF IOWA
1986 - 1989

| SIC CODE | TITLE | 1986 | 1988 | 1989 | CHANGE 1986 - 1989 | PERCENT CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | MACHINERY,EXCEPT ELECTRICAL | 41,780 | 38,980 | 38,330 | -3,440 | -8.2 |
| 36 | ELECTRICAL MACHINERY | 20,310 | 20,780 | 20,670 | 360 | 1.8 |
| 37 | TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | 7,930 | 5,780 | 5,970 | -1,960 | -24.8 |
| 38 | MEASURING,ANALYZING,CONTROLLING | 3,640 | 3,620 | 3,580 | -60 | -1.7 |
| 39 | MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING | 5,890 | 5,650 | 5,590 | -290 | -5.0 |
| | **TOTAL FOR MANUFACTURING** | **203,820** | **200,330** | **197,930** | **-5,900** | **-2.9** |
| **TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, PUBLIC UTILITIES** | | | | | | |
| 40 | RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION | 5,100 | 4,800 | 4,600 | -500 | -9.8 |
| 41 | LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRANSIT | 2,670 | 2,840 | 2,800 | 130 | 4.7 |
| 42 | MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION | 19,000 | 18,740 | 18,540 | -460 | -2.4 |
| 44 | WATER TRANSPORTATION | 280 | 290 | 290 | 10 | 5.1 |
| 45 | TRANSPORTATION BY AIR | 1,390 | 1,480 | 1,460 | 70 | 4.9 |
| 46 | PIPE LINES | 220 | 230 | 230 | 10 | 5.0 |
| 47 | TRANSPORTATION SERVICES | 1,640 | 1,740 | 1,720 | 80 | 4.7 |
| 48 | COMMUNICATION | 10,900 | 11,100 | 11,100 | 200 | 1.8 |
| 49 | ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY SERVICES | 10,100 | 10,060 | 10,150 | 50 | 0.5 |
| | **TOTAL FOR TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, PUBLIC** | **51,300** | **51,290** | **50,890** | **-420** | **-0.8** |
| **TRADE** | | | | | | |
| 50 | WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS | 31,510 | 32,590 | 32,500 | 990 | 3.2 |
| 51 | WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS | 41,200 | 40,850 | 40,200 | -1,000 | -2.4 |
| 52 | BUILDING MATERIALS | 10,700 | 11,200 | 11,000 | 300 | 2.8 |
| 53 | GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES | 26,130 | 26,200 | 26,000 | -130 | -0.5 |
| 54 | FOOD STORES | 32,710 | 33,510 | 33,310 | 600 | 1.8 |
| 55 | AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS | 27,500 | 27,700 | 27,500 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 56 | APPAREL STORES | 10,210 | 10,410 | 10,210 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 57 | FURNITURE STORES | 6,600 | 7,400 | 7,800 | 1,200 | 18.2 |
| 58 | EATING AND DRINKING PLACES | 71,900 | 73,300 | 72,700 | 800 | 1.1 |
| 59 | MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL | 22,760 | 22,500 | 22,410 | -350 | -1.5 |
| | **TOTAL FOR TRADE** | **281,200** | **285,660** | **283,620** | **2,420** | **0.9** |

IOWA INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS
STATE OF IOWA
1986 - 1989

| SIC CODE | TITLE | 1986 | 1988 | 1989 | CHANGE 1986 - 1989 | PERCENT CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE** | | | | | | |
| 60 | BANKING | 18,700 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 1,100 | 5.9 |
| 61 | CREDIT AGENCIES | 8,390 | 8,830 | 8,900 | 510 | 6.1 |
| 62 | SECURITY BROKERS | 1,580 | 1,660 | 1,670 | 90 | 5.5 |
| 63 | INSURANCE | 18,700 | 20,030 | 20,530 | 1,830 | 9.8 |
| 64 | INSURANCE AGENTS | 8,000 | 8,500 | 8,700 | 700 | 8.8 |
| 65 | REAL ESTATE | 6,800 | 7,400 | 7,300 | 500 | 7.4 |
| 66 | MISCELLANEOUS FINANCE | 470 | 490 | 490 | 30 | 5.8 |
| 67 | HOLDING AND OTHER INVESTMENT OFFICES | 970 | 1,020 | 1,030 | 50 | 5.5 |
| | **TOTAL FOR FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE** | **63,610** | **67,740** | **68,430** | **4,820** | **7.6** |
| **SERVICES** | | | | | | |
| 70 | HOTELS | 11,080 | 10,850 | 10,950 | -130 | -1.2 |
| 72 | PERSONAL SERVICES | 12,310 | 12,200 | 12,200 | -100 | -0.8 |
| 73 | BUSINESS SERVICES | 27,830 | 28,150 | 28,540 | 710 | 2.6 |
| 75 | AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR | 6,800 | 6,900 | 6,900 | 100 | 1.4 |
| 76 | MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES | 3,000 | 2,900 | 2,800 | -200 | -6.6 |
| 78 | MOTION PICTURES | 1,630 | 1,600 | 1,600 | -30 | -1.9 |
| 79 | AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION | 8,760 | 8,630 | 8,630 | -130 | -1.4 |
| 80 | HEALTH SERVICES | 81,960 | 85,210 | 87,920 | 5,960 | 7.3 |
| 81 | LEGAL SERVICES | 5,800 | 6,200 | 6,300 | 500 | 8.6 |
| 82 | EDUCATIONAL SERVICES | 22,200 | 21,370 | 21,300 | -910 | -4.1 |
| 83 | SOCIAL SERVICES | 14,900 | 14,490 | 14,900 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 84 | MUSEUMS | 220 | 170 | 170 | -40 | -20.3 |
| 86 | MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS | 27,700 | 27,400 | 27,400 | -300 | -1.1 |
| 89 | MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES | 6,490 | 5,230 | 5,230 | -1,260 | -19.4 |
| | **TOTAL FOR SERVICES** | **230,660** | **231,310** | **234,830** | **4,170** | **1.8** |

IOWA INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS
STATE OF IOWA
1986 - 1989

| SIC CODE | TITLE | 1986 | 1988 | 1989 | CHANGE 1986 - 1989 | PERCENT CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GOVERNMENT** | | | | | | |
| 91 | FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | 20,100 | 20,200 | 20,200 | 100 | 0.5 |
| 92 | STATE GOVERNMENT | 61,560 | 63,310 | 63,810 | 2,250 | 3.6 |
| 93 | LOCAL GOVERNMENT | 129,260 | 127,610 | 128,210 | -1,050 | -0.8 |
| | TOTAL FOR GOVERNMENT | 210,920 | 211,120 | 212,220 | 1,300 | 0.6 |
| | **TOTAL** | **1,083,020** | **1,089,040** | **1,085,170** | **2,150** | **0.2** |

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

APPENDIX F

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION
JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986

STATE OF IOWA

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND MANAGERIAL** | | | | |
| 001.061-010 | ARCHITECT | 27 | 3 | 9.00 |
| 001.261-010 | DRAFTER, ARCHITECTURAL | 102 | 11 | 9.27 |
| 003.061-010 | ELECTRICAL ENGINEER | 39 | 21 | 1.86 |
| 003.161-010 | ELECTRICAL TECHNICIAN | 36 | 14 | 2.57 |
| 003.161-014 | ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN | 414 | 29 | 14.28 |
| 005.061-014 | CIVIL ENGINEER | 44 | 11 | 4.00 |
| 005.281-010 | DRAFTER, CIVIL | 26 | 7 | 3.71 |
| 007.061-014 | MECHANICAL ENGINEER | 103 | 22 | 4.68 |
| 007.161-018 | ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT | 53 | 8 | 6.63 |
| 007.161-026 | MECHANICAL-ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN | 48 | 7 | 6.86 |
| 007.167-018 | TOOL PROGRAMER, NUMERICAL CONTROL | 58 | 8 | 7.25 |
| 007.281-010 | DRAFTER, MECHANICAL | 272 | 63 | 4.32 |
| 008.061-018 | CHEMICAL ENGINEER | 29 | 1 | 29.00 |
| 012.167-030 | INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER | 85 | 25 | 3.40 |
| 012.167-042 | MANUFACTURING ENGINEER | 37 | 4 | 9.25 |
| 012.167-050 | PRODUCTION PLANNER | 36 | 5 | 7.20 |
| 012.167-066 | SYSTEMS ANALYST, ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING | 81 | 21 | 3.86 |
| 012.261-014 | QUALITY-CONTROL TECHNICIAN | 39 | 13 | 3.00 |
| 020.162-014 | PROGRAMER, BUSINESS | 417 | 54 | 7.72 |
| 020.167-014 | FINANCIAL ANALYST | 46 | 8 | 5.75 |
| 020.187-010 | PROGRAMER, INFORMATION SYSTEM | 32 | 4 | 8.00 |
| 022.061-010 | CHEMIST | 43 | 13 | 3.31 |
| 029.261-010 | LABORATORY TESTER | 234 | 43 | 5.44 |
| 029.261-022 | TESTER | 50 | 2 | 25.00 |
| 040.061-010 | AGRONOMIST | 30 | 0 | - |
| 041.061-030 | BIOLOGIST | 38 | 1 | 38.00 |
| 045.107-010 | COUNSELOR | 416 | 65 | 6.40 |
| 045.107-038 | RESIDENCE COUNSELOR | 30 | 11 | 2.73 |
| 050.067-014 | MARKET-RESEARCH ANALYST 1 | 41 | 2 | 20.50 |
| 074.387-010 | PHARMACY HELPER | 41 | 27 | 1.52 |
| 075.374-010 | NURSE, GENERAL DUTY | 784 | 263 | 2.98 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 075.374-014 | NURSE, OFFICE | 47 | 13 | 3.62 |
| 076.124-014 | RECREATIONAL THERAPIST | 28 | 7 | 4.00 |
| 078.361-014 | MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST | 45 | 12 | 3.75 |
| 078.362-026 | RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGIST | 38 | 12 | 3.17 |
| 078.381-014 | MEDICAL-LABORATORY TECHNICIAN | 74 | 27 | 2.74 |
| 078.687-010 | LABORATORY ASSISTANT, BLOOD AND PLASMA | 26 | 2 | 13.00 |
| 079.361-010 | RESPIRATORY THERAPIST | 48 | 17 | 2.82 |
| 079.367-010 | MEDICAL ASSISTANT | 238 | 42 | 5.67 |
| 079.371-010 | DENTAL ASSISTANT | 270 | 61 | 4.43 |
| 079.374-010 | EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN | 158 | 22 | 7.18 |
| 079.374-014 | NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL | 770 | 187 | 4.12 |
| 079.374-022 | SURGICAL TECHNICIAN | 27 | 1 | 27.00 |
| 090.227-010 | FACULTY MEMBER, COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY | 86 | 31 | 2.77 |
| 091.227-010 | TEACHER, SECONDARY SCHOOL | 441 | 13 | 33.92 |
| 092.227-010 | TEACHER, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 356 | 14 | 25.43 |
| 092.227-018 | TEACHER, PRESCHOOL | 116 | 55 | 2.11 |
| 094.227-018 | TEACHER, HANDICAPPED STUDENTS | 29 | 4 | 7.25 |
| 096.121-014 | HOME ECONOMIST | 25 | 8 | 3.13 |
| 097.227-014 | INSTRUCTOR, VOCATIONAL TRAINING | 40 | 39 | 1.03 |
| 099.224-010 | INSTRUCTOR, PHYSICAL EDUCATION | 51 | 1 | 51.00 |
| 099.327-010 | TEACHER AIDE 1 | 152 | 23 | 6.61 |
| 100.127-014 | LIBRARIAN | 25 | 2 | 12.50 |
| 110.107-010 | LAWYER | 44 | 9 | 4.89 |
| 119.267-022 | LEGAL INVESTIGATOR | 29 | 1 | 29.00 |
| 119.267-026 | PARALEGAL ASSISTANT | 51 | 9 | 5.67 |
| 131.067-014 | COPY WRITER | 36 | 6 | 6.00 |
| 131.067-046 | WRITER, PROSE, FICTION AND NONFICTION | 33 | 0 | - |
| 131.267-018 | REPORTER | 53 | 6 | 8.83 |
| 131.267-026 | WRITER, TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS | 58 | 10 | 5.80 |
| 132.267-014 | EDITORIAL ASSISTANT | 52 | 4 | 13.00 |
| 141.061-010 | CARTOONIST | 26 | 4 | 6.50 |
| 141.061-018 | GRAPHIC DESIGNER | 158 | 12 | 13.17 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 141.061-022 | ILLUSTRATOR | 160 | 13 | 12.31 |
| 142.051-014 | INTERIOR DESIGNER | 53 | 14 | 3.79 |
| 142.081-010 | FLORAL DESIGNER | 102 | 23 | 4.43 |
| 143.062-030 | PHOTOGRAPHER, STILL | 56 | 27 | 2.07 |
| 143.457-010 | PHOTOGRAPHER | 32 | 3 | 10.67 |
| 149.021-010 | TEACHER, ART | 27 | 0 | - |
| 152.021-010 | TEACHER, MUSIC | 37 | 1 | 37.00 |
| 152.041-010 | MUSICIAN, INSTRUMENTAL | 33 | 7 | 4.71 |
| 159.147-010 | ANNOUNCER | 162 | 17 | 9.53 |
| 159.147-014 | DISK JOCKEY | 41 | 2 | 20.50 |
| 160.162-014 | AUDITOR | 29 | 15 | 1.93 |
| 160.167-010 | ACCOUNTANT | 854 | 129 | 6.62 |
| 160.167-018 | ACCOUNTANT, COST | 37 | 11 | 3.36 |
| 160.267-018 | ESTIMATOR | 51 | 18 | 2.83 |
| 162.157-018 | BUYER | 67 | 3 | 22.33 |
| 162.157-038 | PURCHASING AGENT | 216 | 20 | 10.80 |
| 162.167-010 | BUYER, GRAIN | 57 | 2 | 28.50 |
| 163.167-018 | MANAGER, SALES | 530 | 27 | 19.63 |
| 164.167-010 | ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE | 28 | 4 | 7.00 |
| 165.067-010 | PUBLIC-RELATIONS REPRESENTATIVE | 245 | 14 | 17.50 |
| 166.117-018 | MANAGER, PERSONNEL | 134 | 4 | 33.50 |
| 166.167-018 | MANAGER, BENEFITS | 36 | 3 | 12.00 |
| 166.227-010 | TRAINING REPRESENTATIVE | 42 | 12 | 3.50 |
| 166.267-010 | EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWER | 114 | 31 | 3.68 |
| 168.167-054 | MANAGER, CREDIT AND COLLECTION | 32 | 5 | 6.40 |
| 169.167-010 | ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT | 920 | 66 | 13.94 |
| 169.167-014 | ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY | 36 | 10 | 3.60 |
| 169.167-034 | MANAGER, OFFICE | 715 | 53 | 13.49 |
| 169.167-058 | UNDERWRITER | 73 | 12 | 6.08 |
| 182.167-010 | CONTRACTOR | 30 | 0 | - |
| 182.167-026 | SUPERINTENDENT, CONSTRUCTION | 122 | 8 | 15.25 |
| 182.267-010 | CONSTRUCTION INSPECTOR | 28 | 2 | 14.00 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 183.117-010 | MANAGER, BRANCH | 216 | 5 | 43.20 |
| 183.117-014 | PRODUCTION SUPERINTENDENT | 308 | 14 | 22.00 |
| 183.167-018 | GENERAL SUPERVISOR | 185 | 22 | 8.41 |
| 184.117-034 | MANAGER, AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES | 34 | 2 | 17.00 |
| 184.167-110 | MANAGER, TRUCK TERMINAL | 30 | 1 | 30.00 |
| 184.167-114 | MANAGER, WAREHOUSE | 67 | 5 | 13.40 |
| 185.137-010 | MANAGER, FAST FOOD SERVICES | 315 | 31 | 10.16 |
| 185.167-010 | COMMISSARY MANAGER | 68 | 1 | 68.00 |
| 185.167-014 | MANAGER, AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION | 192 | 6 | 32.00 |
| 185.167-018 | MANAGER, DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE | 31 | 2 | 15.50 |
| 185.167-034 | MANAGER, MERCHANDISE | 43 | 1 | 43.00 |
| 185.167-038 | MANAGER, PARTS | 148 | 5 | 29.60 |
| 185.167-046 | MANAGER, RETAIL STORE | 1,808 | 99 | 18.26 |
| 185.167-058 | SERVICE MANAGER | 101 | 9 | 11.22 |
| 186.117-014 | CONTROLLER | 39 | 3 | 13.00 |
| 186.117-038 | MANAGER, FINANCIAL INSTITUTION | 63 | 7 | 9.00 |
| 186.167-018 | MANAGER, APARTMENT HOUSE | 86 | 13 | 6.62 |
| 186.167-022 | MANAGER, CREDIT CARD OPERATIONS | 27 | 8 | 3.38 |
| 186.167-034 | MANAGER, INSURANCE OFFICE | 32 | 0 | - |
| 186.167-046 | MANAGER, PROPERTY | 36 | 2 | 18.00 |
| 186.267-018 | LOAN OFFICER | 139 | 21 | 6.62 |
| 187.117-038 | MANAGER, HOTEL OR MOTEL | 46 | 5 | 9.20 |
| 187.117-046 | PROGRAM DIRECTOR, GROUP WORK | 32 | 14 | 2.29 |
| 187.137-010 | RECREATION SUPERVISOR | 126 | 12 | 10.50 |
| 187.167-046 | EXECUTIVE HOUSEKEEPER | 43 | 6 | 7.17 |
| 187.167-082 | MANAGER, CUSTOMER SERVICES | 31 | 1 | 31.00 |
| 187.167-106 | MANAGER, FOOD SERVICE | 826 | 47 | 17.57 |
| 187.167-126 | MANAGER, LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENT | 140 | 8 | 17.50 |
| 187.167-186 | RESIDENCE SUPERVISOR | 22 | 25 | 0.88 |
| 189.117-022 | MANAGER, INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION | 58 | 4 | 14.50 |
| 189.167-010 | CONSULTANT | 242 | 30 | 8.07 |
| 189.167-014 | DIRECTOR, SERVICE | 54 | 2 | 27.00 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 189.167-018 | MANAGEMENT TRAINEE | 2,165 | 243 | 8.91 |
| 189.167-022 | MANAGER, DEPARTMENT | 310 | 24 | 12.92 |
| 189.167-034 | SECURITY OFFICER | 47 | 4 | 11.75 |
| 195.107-010 | CASEWORKER | 420 | 50 | 8.40 |
| 195.107-018 | CASEWORKER, FAMILY | 27 | 3 | 9.00 |
| 195.107-022 | SOCIAL GROUP WORKER | 99 | 19 | 5.21 |
| 195.107-026 | SOCIAL WORKER, DELINQUENCY PREVENTION | 30 | 5 | 6.00 |
| 195.107-030 | SOCIAL WORKER, MEDICAL | 56 | 2 | 28.00 |
| 195.107-034 | SOCIAL WORKER, PSYCHIATRIC | 86 | 9 | 9.56 |
| 195.164-010 | GROUP WORKER | 34 | 12 | 2.83 |
| 195.167-010 | COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORKER | 47 | 2 | 23.50 |
| 195.167-034 | PROBATION OFFICER | 59 | 6 | 9.83 |
| 195.227-010 | PROGRAM AIDE, GROUP WORK | 97 | 32 | 3.03 |
| 195.227-014 | RECREATION LEADER | 67 | 21 | 3.19 |
| 195.267-010 | ELIGIBILITY WORKER | 27 | 5 | 5.40 |
| 195.267-014 | HUMAN RELATIONS OR DRUG AND ALCOHOL COUNSELING | 35 | 15 | 2.33 |
| 195.367-010 | CASE AIDE | 60 | 17 | 3.53 |
| 196.263-014 | AIRPLANE PILOT, COMMERCIAL | 31 | 1 | 31.00 |
| 199.361-010 | RADIOGRAPHER | 25 | 2 | 12.50 |
| 199.364-014 | SCIENTIFIC HELPER | 32 | 7 | 4.57 |
| | **TOTAL FOR PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND MANAGERIAL** | **25,573** | **3,734** | **6.85** |
| **CLERICAL** | | | | |
| 201.362-010 | LEGAL SECRETARY | 541 | 135 | 4.01 |
| 201.362-014 | MEDICAL SECRETARY | 173 | 43 | 4.02 |
| 201.362-030 | SECRETARY | 4,336 | 735 | 5.90 |
| 203.362-010 | CLERK-TYPIST | 1,539 | 357 | 4.31 |
| 203.362-014 | IN-FILE OPERATOR | 145 | 40 | 3.63 |
| 203.362-018 | TERMINAL-SYSTEM OPERATOR | 57 | 7 | 8.14 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 203.362-022 | WORD-PROCESSING-MACHINE OPERATOR | 80 | 77 | 1.04 |
| 203.582-010 | BRAILLE OPERATOR | 29 | 10 | 2.90 |
| 203.582-022 | DATA TYPIST | 109 | 20 | 5.45 |
| 203.582-026 | DATA-CODER OPERATOR | 161 | 26 | 6.19 |
| 203.582-030 | KEYPUNCH OPERATOR | 551 | 106 | 5.20 |
| 203.582-054 | TERMINAL OPERATOR | 344 | 176 | 1.95 |
| 203.582-058 | TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR | 31 | 58 | 0.53 |
| 203.582-066 | TYPIST | 97 | 63 | 1.54 |
| 205.367-022 | CREDIT CLERK | 48 | 34 | 1.41 |
| 205.367-054 | SURVEY WORKER | 24 | 43 | 0.56 |
| 206.362-010 | FILE CLERK 1 | 300 | 50 | 6.00 |
| 208.685-018 | INSERTING-MACHINE OPERATOR | 65 | 308 | 0.21 |
| 209.362-010 | CIRCULATION CLERK | 88 | 11 | 8.00 |
| 209.362-014 | CONTROL CLERK, AUDITING | 33 | 3 | 11.00 |
| 209.362-026 | PERSONNEL CLERK | 38 | 12 | 3.17 |
| 209.562-010 | CLERK, GENERAL | 8,515 | 930 | 9.16 |
| 209.562-014 | TRUST-MAIL CLERK | 67 | 3 | 22.33 |
| 209.567-010 | METER READER | 34 | 20 | 1.70 |
| 209.567-022 | OFFICE CLERK | 87 | 12 | 7.25 |
| 209.587-026 | MAIL CLERK | 291 | 140 | 2.08 |
| 209.587-034 | MARKER | 39 | 11 | 3.55 |
| 209.687-010 | CHECKER 2 | 52 | 13 | 4.00 |
| 210.362-010 | DISTRIBUTION-ACCOUNTING CLERK | 31 | 1 | 31.00 |
| 210.382-010 | AUDIT CLERK | 162 | 34 | 4.76 |
| 210.382-014 | BOOKKEEPER | 3,267 | 440 | 7.43 |
| 210.382-054 | NIGHT AUDITOR | 17 | 26 | 0.65 |
| 211.362-010 | CASHIER 1 | 1,852 | 228 | 8.12 |
| 211.362-014 | FOREIGN BANKNOTE TELLER-TRADER | 32 | 14 | 2.29 |
| 211.362-018 | TELLER | 564 | 259 | 2.18 |
| 211.462-010 | CASHIER 2 | 2,228 | 367 | 6.07 |
| 211.462-014 | CASHIER-CHECKER | 4,901 | 1,704 | 2.88 |
| 211.467-018 | PARIMUTUEL-TICKET CASHIER | 114 | 0 | - |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 211.467-022 | PARIMUTUEL-TICKET SELLER | 6 | 90 | 0.07 |
| 211.467-030 | TICKET SELLER | 34 | 5 | 6.80 |
| 213.132-010 | SUPERVISOR, COMPUTER OPERATIONS | 33 | 7 | 4.71 |
| 213.362-010 | COMPUTER OPERATOR | 717 | 120 | 5.98 |
| 214.362-022 | INSURANCE CLERK | 37 | 20 | 1.85 |
| 214.362-038 | TRAFFIC-RATE CLERK | 27 | 3 | 9.00 |
| 214.382-014 | BILLING TYPIST | 32 | 20 | 1.60 |
| 214.482-022 | RATER | 35 | 15 | 2.33 |
| 215.482-010 | PAYROLL CLERK | 61 | 31 | 1.97 |
| 216.482-010 | ACCOUNTING CLERK | 1,808 | 333 | 5.43 |
| 217.382-010 | PROOF-MACHINE OPERATOR | 42 | 43 | 0.98 |
| 219.362-010 | ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK | 4,938 | 1,293 | 3.82 |
| 219.362-030 | EXTENSION CLERK | 40 | 1 | 40.00 |
| 219.367-034 | STOCK-CONTROL CLERK | 61 | 11 | 5.55 |
| 219.387-014 | INSURANCE CLERK 1 | 45 | 10 | 4.50 |
| 219.462-010 | COUPON CLERK | 109 | 175 | 0.62 |
| 221.167-014 | MATERIAL COORDINATOR | 44 | 4 | 11.00 |
| 221.167-018 | PRODUCTION COORDINATOR | 36 | 5 | 7.20 |
| 221.382-018 | PRODUCTION CLERK | 26 | 12 | 2.17 |
| 222.137-030 | SHIPPING-AND-RECEIVING SUPERVISOR | 150 | 5 | 30.00 |
| 222.137-034 | STOCK SUPERVISOR | 31 | 2 | 15.50 |
| 222.367-042 | PARTS CLERK | 394 | 42 | 9.38 |
| 222.367-062 | TOOL-CRIB ATTENDANT | 34 | 1 | 34.00 |
| 222.387-026 | INVENTORY CLERK | 239 | 38 | 6.29 |
| 222.387-050 | SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK | 1,031 | 282 | 3.66 |
| 222.387-058 | STOCK CLERK | 1,042 | 341 | 3.06 |
| 230.667-010 | DELIVERER, OUTSIDE | 40 | 47 | 0.85 |
| 235.462-010 | CENTRAL-OFFICE OPERATOR | 38 | 4 | 9.50 |
| 235.662-022 | TELEPHONE OPERATOR | 167 | 70 | 2.39 |
| 237.367-010 | APPOINTMENT CLERK | 48 | 9 | 5.33 |
| 237.367-030 | MANAGER, TRAFFIC 2 | 28 | 3 | 9.33 |
| 237.367-038 | RECEPTIONIST | 2,319 | 470 | 4.93 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 238.362-010 | HOTEL CLERK | 227 | 183 | 1.24 |
| 239.367-010 | CUSTOMER-SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE | 47 | 9 | 5.22 |
| 239.567-010 | OFFICE HELPER | 91 | 18 | 5.06 |
| 241.217-010 | CLAIM ADJUSTER | 50 | 4 | 12.50 |
| 241.267-018 | CLAIM EXAMINER | 25 | 7 | 3.57 |
| 241.357-010 | COLLECTION CLERK | 46 | 45 | 1.02 |
| 241.367-010 | COLLECTOR | 31 | 53 | 0.58 |
| 241.367-014 | CUSTOMER-COMPLAINT CLERK | 67 | 17 | 3.94 |
| 245.362-010 | MEDICAL-RECORD CLERK | 42 | 25 | 1.68 |
| 245.362-014 | WARD CLERK | 56 | 22 | 2.55 |
| 249.167-014 | DISPATCHER, MOTOR VEHICLE | 73 | 16 | 4.56 |
| 249.262-010 | POLICYHOLDER-INFORMATION CLERK | 26 | 3 | 8.67 |
| 249.367-046 | LIB ARY ASSISTANT | 90 | 29 | 3.10 |
| 249.367-054 | ORDER CLERK | 97 | 71 | 1.37 |
| 249.367-066 | PROCUREMENT CLERK | 42 | 11 | 3.82 |
| 249.367-074 | TEACHER AIDE 2 | 224 | 20 | 11.20 |
| | **TOTAL FOR CLERICAL** | **47,834** | **11,190** | **4.27** |
| **SALES** | | | | |
| 250.257-010 | SALES AGENT, INSURANCE | 247 | 151 | 1.64 |
| 250.357-018 | SALES AGENT, REAL ESTATE | 53 | 5 | 10.60 |
| 251.357-010 | SALES AGENT, BUSINESS SERVICES | 9 | 29 | 0.31 |
| 252.157-010 | TRAVEL AGENT | 81 | 7 | 11.57 |
| 254.357-014 | SALES REPRESENTATIVE, ADVERTISING | 160 | 75 | 2.13 |
| 260.357-014 | SALES REPRESENTATIVE, FOOD PRODUCTS | 120 | 29 | 4.14 |
| 261.357-062 | SALESPERSON, SHOES | 69 | 101 | 0.68 |
| 261.357-066 | SALESPERSON, WOMEN'S APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES | 177 | 71 | 2.49 |
| 262.357-010 | SALES REPRESENTATIVE, CHEMICALS AND DRUG | 33 | 8 | 4.13 |
| 262.357-018 | SALESPERSON, COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES | 27 | 23 | 1.17 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 269.357-018 | SALES-PROMOTION REPRESENTATIVE | 37 | 3 | 12.33 |
| 270.357-030 | SALESPERSON, FURNITURE | 66 | 38 | 1.74 |
| 272.357-010 | SALES REPRESENTATIVE, ANIMAL-FEED PRODUCTS | 176 | 32 | 5.50 |
| 272.357-014 | SALES REPRESENTATIVE, FARM AND GARDEN EQUIPMENT | 252 | 23 | 10.96 |
| 273.353-010 | SALESPERSON, AUTOMOBILES | 193 | 35 | 5.51 |
| 273.357-022 | SALES REPRESENTATIVE, MOTOR VEHICLES AND SUPPLIES | 71 | 24 | 2.96 |
| 273.357-030 | SALESPERSON, AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES | 39 | 4 | 9.75 |
| 274.357-018 | SALES REPRESENTATIVE, BUILDING EQUIPMENT | 122 | 30 | 4.07 |
| 274.357-034 | SALES REPRESENTATIVE, HARDWARE SUPPLIES | 32 | 13 | 2.46 |
| 274.357-038 | SALES REPRESENTATIVE, INDUSTRIAL MACHINE | 26 | 8 | 3.25 |
| 275.257-010 | SALES REPRESENTATIVE, COMPUTERS AND EDP | 35 | 24 | 1.46 |
| 279.357-010 | SALES EXHIBITOR | 253 | 17 | 14.88 |
| 279.357-014 | SALES REPRESENTATIVE, GENERAL MERCHANDISE | 2,334 | 244 | 9.57 |
| 279.357-050 | SALESPERSON, GENERAL HARDWARE | 166 | 48 | 3.46 |
| 279.357-058 | SALESPERSON, JEWELRY | 36 | 45 | 0.80 |
| 279.357-062 | SALESPERSON, PARTS | 206 | 61 | 3.38 |
| 290.477-010 | COUPON-REDEMPTION CLERK | 494 | 79 | 6.25 |
| 290.477-014 | SALES CLERK | 8,513 | 1,561 | 5.45 |
| 290.477-018 | SALES CLERK, FOOD | 295 | 156 | 1.89 |
| 291.357-010 | SALES REPRESENTATIVE, DOOR-TO-DOOR | 20 | 50 | 0.40 |
| 292.353-010 | DRIVER, SALES ROUTE | 991 | 237 | 4.18 |
| 292.457-010 | NEWSPAPER CARRIER | 36 | 42 | 0.86 |
| 292.483-010 | COIN COLLECTOR | 30 | 15 | 2.00 |
| 293.357-014 | FUND RAISER 2 | 0 | 35 | 0.00 |
| 297.354-010 | DEMONSTRATOR | 262 | 80 | 3.28 |
| 299.137-010 | MANAGER, DEPARTMENT | 166 | 78 | 2.13 |
| 299.357-014 | TELEPHONE SOLICITOR | 431 | 919 | 0.47 |
| 299.367-010 | CUSTOMER-SERVICE CLERK | 98 | 58 | 1.69 |
| 299.367-014 | STOCK CLERK, SELF-SERVICE STORE | 766 | 376 | 2.04 |
| 299.477-010 | DELIVERER, MERCHANDISE | 424 | 326 | 1.30 |
| 299.677-010 | SALES ATTENDANT | 33 | 7 | 4.71 |
| | **TOTAL FOR SALES** | **18,469** | **5,732** | **3.22** |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SERVICES** | | | | |
| 301.137-010 | HOUSEKEEPER, HOME | 266 | 47 | 5.66 |
| 301.474-010 | HOUSE WORKER, GENERAL | 461 | 93 | 4.96 |
| 301.677-010 | CHILD MONITOR | 2,035 | 571 | 3.56 |
| 301.687-010 | CARETAKER | 232 | 72 | 3.22 |
| 301.687-014 | DAY WORKER | 539 | 108 | 4.99 |
| 301.687-018 | YARD WORKER | 897 | 104 | 8.63 |
| 309.677-010 | COMPANION | 607 | 297 | 2.04 |
| 310.137-010 | HOST/HOSTESS, RESTAURANT | 147 | 109 | 1.35 |
| 310.137-014 | KITCHEN SUPERVISOR | 34 | 10 | 3.40 |
| 311.472-010 | FAST-FOODS WORKER | 372 | 289 | 1.29 |
| 311.477-010 | CAR HOP | 320 | 110 | 2.91 |
| 311.477-014 | COUNTER ATTENDANT, LUNCHROOM OR COFFEE SHOP | 808 | 522 | 1.55 |
| 311.477-018 | WAITER/WAITRESS, BAR | 283 | 176 | 1.61 |
| 311.477-030 | WAITER/WAITRESS | 5,885 | 2,493 | 2.36 |
| 311.677-010 | CAFETERIA ATTENDANT | 112 | 65 | 1.72 |
| 311.677-014 | COUNTER ATTENDANT, CAFETERIA | 232 | 177 | 1.31 |
| 311.677-018 | DINING ROOM ATTENDANT | 175 | 157 | 1.11 |
| 312.474-010 | BARTENDER | 1,650 | 424 | 3.89 |
| 312.477-010 | BAR ATTENDANT | 57 | 18 | 3.17 |
| 313.131-014 | CHEF | 72 | 25 | 2.88 |
| 313.361-010 | BAKER, SECOND | 320 | 83 | 3.86 |
| 313.361-014 | COOK | 2,830 | 1,023 | 2.77 |
| 313.361-022 | COOK, SHORT ORDER 1 | 800 | 189 | 4.23 |
| 313.381-010 | BAKER | 66 | 16 | 4.13 |
| 313.381-014 | BAKER, PIZZA | 111 | 89 | 1.25 |
| 313.671-010 | COOK, SHORT ORDER 2 | 175 | 42 | 4.17 |
| 315.361-010 | COOK | 434 | 169 | 2.57 |
| 315.381-010 | COOK | 286 | 91 | 3.14 |
| 316.684-014 | DELI CUTTER-SLICER | 36 | 15 | 2.40 |
| 316.684-018 | MEAT CUTTER | 536 | 59 | 9.08 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 317.684-014 | PANTRY GOODS MAKER | 75 | 36 | 2.08 |
| 317.687-010 | COOK HELPER | 180 | 55 | 3.27 |
| 318.687-010 | KITCHEN HELPER | 3,317 | 1,007 | 3.29 |
| 318.687-014 | SCULLION | 58 | 82 | 0.71 |
| 318.687-018 | SILVER WRAPPER | 40 | 2 | 20.00 |
| 319.137-010 | FOOD-SERVICE SUPERVISOR | 57 | 10 | 5.70 |
| 319.467-010 | FOOD ORDER EXPEDITER | 88 | 29 | 3.03 |
| 320.137-014 | MANAGER, LODGING FACILITIES | 77 | 15 | 5.13 |
| 321.137-010 | HOUSEKEEPER | 755 | 230 | 3.28 |
| 323.687-010 | CLEANER, HOSPITAL | 474 | 124 | 3.82 |
| 323.687-014 | CLEANER, HOUSEKEEPING | 1,383 | 414 | 3.34 |
| 323.687-018 | HOUSECLEANER | 326 | 78 | 4.18 |
| 324.677-010 | BELLHOP | 12 | 25 | 0.48 |
| 330.371-010 | BARBER | 37 | 4 | 9.25 |
| 332.271-010 | COSMETOLOGIST | 561 | 59 | 9.51 |
| 332.271-018 | HAIR STYLIST | 32 | 5 | 6.40 |
| 354.377-014 | HOME ATTENDANT | 193 | 45 | 4.29 |
| 355.354-010 | PHYSICAL THERAPY AIDE | 25 | 5 | 5.00 |
| 355.374-014 | MEDICATION AIDE | 33 | 15 | 2.20 |
| 355.377-014 | PSYCHIATRIC AIDE | 507 | 83 | 6.11 |
| 355.377-018 | MENTAL-RETARDATION AIDE | 25 | 2 | 12.50 |
| 355.674-010 | CHILD-CARE ATTENDANT, SCHOOL | 354 | 100 | 3.54 |
| 355.674-014 | NURSE AIDE | 3,863 | 1,073 | 3.60 |
| 355.674-018 | ORDERLY | 134 | 29 | 4.62 |
| 355.677-010 | FOOD-SERVICE WORKER, HOSPITAL | 404 | 144 | 2.81 |
| 355.677-014 | HOSPITAL ENTRANCE ATTENDANT | 27 | 0 | - |
| 359.673-010 | CHAUFFEUR | 52 | 16 | 3.25 |
| 359.677-010 | ATTENDANT, CHILDREN'S INSTITUTION | 270 | 64 | 4.22 |
| 359.677-018 | NURSERY SCHOOL ATTENDANT | 376 | 70 | 5.37 |
| 361.684-014 | LAUNDRY WORKER 1 | 179 | 56 | 3.20 |
| 361.685-018 | LAUNDRY WORKER 2 | 99 | 39 | 2.54 |
| 361.687-018 | LAUNDRY LABORER | 83 | 37 | 2.24 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 363.682-018 | PRESSER, MACHINE | 25 | 14 | 1.79 |
| 369.384-014 | RUG CLEANER, HAND | 28 | 23 | 1.22 |
| 369.477-014 | SERVICE-ESTABLISHMENT ATTENDANT | 11 | 26 | 0.42 |
| 372.667-010 | AIRLINE SECURITY REPRESENTATIVE | 39 | 4 | 9.75 |
| 372.667-018 | CORRECTION OFFICER | 198 | 88 | 2.25 |
| 372.667-022 | FLAGGER | 45 | 17 | 2.65 |
| 372.667-034 | GUARD, SECURITY | 1,350 | 389 | 3.47 |
| 372.667-038 | MERCHANT PATROLLER | 223 | 74 | 3.01 |
| 375.263-014 | POLICE OFFICER 1 | 179 | 10 | 17.90 |
| 375.367-010 | POLICE OFFICER 2 | 37 | 1 | 37.00 |
| 379.167-010 | FISH AND GAME WARDEN | 34 | 7 | 4.86 |
| 379.362-010 | DISPATCHER, RADIO | 46 | 10 | 4.60 |
| 379.667-014 | LIFEGUARD | 31 | 19 | 1.63 |
| 381.137-010 | SUPERVISOR, JANITORIAL SERVICES | 87 | 11 | 7.91 |
| 381.687-010 | CENTRAL-SUPPLY WORKER | 116 | 18 | 6.44 |
| 381.687-014 | CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTITUTIONAL | 2,404 | 622 | 3.86 |
| 381.687-018 | CLEANER, INDUSTRIAL | 360 | 129 | 2.79 |
| 381.687-022 | CLEANER, LABORATORY EQUIPMENT | 29 | 7 | 4.14 |
| 382.664-010 | JANITOR | 3,178 | 640 | 4.97 |
| 389.684-010 | EXTERMINATOR | 25 | 17 | 1.47 |
| | TOTAL FOR SERVICES | 44,586 | 14,270 | 3.12 |
| AGRICULTURAL | | | | |
| 401.137-014 | SUPERVISOR, DETASSELING CREW | 34 | 0 | - |
| 401.161-010 | FARMER, CASH GRAIN | 33 | 0 | - |
| 401.687-010 | FARMWORKER, GRAIN | 5,453 | 158 | 34.51 |
| 405.684-014 | HORTICULTURAL WORKER 1 | 63 | 6 | 10.50 |
| 405.687-014 | HORTICULTURAL WORKER 2 | 136 | 28 | 4.86 |
| 406.683-010 | GREENSKEEPER 2 | 25 | 12 | 2.08 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 406.684-014 | GROUNDSKEEPER, INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL | 161 | 43 | 3.74 |
| 406.687-010 | GROUNDSKEEPER, PARKS AND GROUNDS | 574 | 65 | 8.83 |
| 407.663-010 | FARMWORKER, DIVERSIFIED CROPS 1 | 43 | 10 | 4.30 |
| 408.161-010 | LANDSCAPE GARDENER | 120 | 21 | 5.71 |
| 408.664-010 | TREE TRIMMER | 45 | 6 | 7.50 |
| 408.684-010 | LAWN-SERVICE WORKER | 46 | 22 | 2.09 |
| 408.687-014 | LABORER, LANDSCAPE | 170 | 31 | 5.48 |
| 409.683-010 | FARM-MACHINE OPERATOR | 31 | 8 | 3.88 |
| 409.687-018 | WEEDER-THINNER | 83 | 4 | 20.75 |
| 410.664-010 | FARMWORKER, LIVESTOCK | 161 | 52 | 3.10 |
| 410.674-010 | ANIMAL CARETAKER | 174 | 49 | 3.55 |
| 410.674-018 | LIVESTOCK-YARD ATTENDANT | 29 | 1 | 29.00 |
| 410.684-010 | FARMWORKER, DAIRY | 26 | 29 | 0.90 |
| 418.674-010 | DOG GROOMER | 19 | 36 | 0.53 |
| 421.161-010 | FARMER, GENERAL | 453 | 18 | 25.17 |
| 421.683-010 | FARMWORKER, GENERAL 1 | 1,038 | 135 | 7.69 |
| 421.687-010 | FARMWORKER, GENERAL 2 | 400 | 44 | 9.09 |
| | **TOTAL FOR AGRICULTURAL** | **9,757** | **887** | **11.00** |
| **PROCESSING** | | | | |
| 503.687-010 | SANDBLASTER | 47 | 14 | 3.36 |
| 504.382-014 | HEAT TREATER 1 | 34 | 9 | 3.78 |
| 509.686-010 | LABORER, GENERAL | 909 | 91 | 9.99 |
| 509.687-010 | BOTTOM MAKER | 15 | 35 | 0.43 |
| 518.361-010 | MOLDER | 37 | 4 | 9.25 |
| 518.381-014 | COREMAKER | 27 | 2 | 13.50 |
| 519.686-010 | LABORER, GENERAL | 27 | 6 | 4.50 |
| 519.687-022 | FOUNDRY WORKER, GENERAL | 443 | 77 | 5.75 |
| 520.685-098 | FEED MIXER | 30 | 4 | 7.50 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 524.381-010 | CAKE DECORATOR | 27 | 8 | 3.38 |
| 525.131-014 | SUPERVISOR, CUTTING AND BONING | 28 | 13 | 2.15 |
| 525.381-010 | BUTCHER APPRENTICE | 22 | 120 | 0.18 |
| 525.381-014 | BUTCHER, ALL-ROUND | 159 | 68 | 2.34 |
| 525.684-010 | BONER, MEAT | 1,007 | 290 | 3.47 |
| 525.684-054 | TRIMMER, MEAT | 103 | 0 | - |
| 525.687-010 | ANIMAL EVISCERATOR | 18 | 46 | 0.39 |
| 525.687-038 | HIDE HANDLER | 17 | 25 | 0.68 |
| 525.687-066 | POULTRY BONER | 43 | 31 | 1.39 |
| 526.381-010 | BAKER | 168 | 44 | 3.82 |
| 526.684-010 | DOUGHNUT MAKER | 39 | 52 | 0.75 |
| 526.686-010 | BAKER HELPER | 72 | 57 | 1.26 |
| 529.382-018 | DAIRY-PROCESSING-EQUIPMENT OPERATOR | 8 | 50 | 0.16 |
| 529.387-030 | QUALITY-CONTROL TECHNICIAN | 43 | 18 | 2.39 |
| 529.685-154 | LABORER, STARCH FACTORY | 64 | 0 | - |
| 529.686-010 | BUNDLES HANGER | 58 | 0 | - |
| 529.686-014 | CANNERY WORKER | 405 | 127 | 3.19 |
| 529.686-034 | FACTORY HELPER | 28 | 1 | 28.00 |
| 529.686-070 | PRODUCTION HELPER | 348 | 74 | 4.70 |
| 529.687-010 | BASKET FILLER | 59 | 56 | 1.05 |
| 529.687-030 | CASING SEWER | 150 | 20 | 7.50 |
| 529.687-130 | LABORER, SLAUGHTERING & MEAT PACKING | 6,259 | 2,274 | 2.75 |
| 529.687-186 | SORTER, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE | 224 | 133 | 1.68 |
| 556.382-014 | INJECTION-MOLDING-MACHINE OPERATOR | 90 | 52 | 1.73 |
| 556.685-038 | INJECTION-MOLDING-MACHINE TENDER | 41 | 9 | 4.56 |
| 557.382-010 | EXTRUDER OPERATOR | 38 | 7 | 5.43 |
| 558.585-014 | CHEMICAL OPERATOR 2 | 26 | 26 | 1.00 |
| 559.382-018 | CHEMICAL OPERATOR 3 | 19 | 26 | 0.73 |
| 559.382-046 | PILOT-CONTROL OPERATOR | 29 | 13 | 2.23 |
| 559.567-010 | LABORER, GENERAL | 102 | 23 | 4.43 |
| 559.686-026 | LABORER, GENERAL | 67 | 12 | 5.58 |
| 575.687-018 | LABORER, PRESTRESSED CONCRETE | 7 | 65 | 0.11 |
| 579.380-010 | BOARD-MACHINE SET-UP OPERATOR | 216 | 40 | 5.40 |
| | TOTAL FOR PROCESSING | 13,173 | 4,454 | 2.96 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MACHINE TRADES** | | | | |
| 600.280-022 | MACHINIST | 1,199 | 154 | 7.79 |
| 600.280-042 | MAINTENANCE MACHINIST | 115 | 12 | 9.58 |
| 600.281-022 | MACHINE BUILDER | 15 | 27 | 0.56 |
| 600.380-018 | MACHINE SET-UP OPERATOR | 266 | 81 | 3.28 |
| 601.280-046 | TOOL-AND-DIE MAKER | 151 | 48 | 3.15 |
| 601.280-054 | TOOL-MACHINE SET-UP OPERATOR | 26 | 8 | 3.25 |
| 603.280-038 | TOOL-GRINDER OPERATOR | 27 | 2 | 13.50 |
| 603.685-062 | GRINDER OPERATOR, PRODUCTION | 79 | 4 | 19.75 |
| 604.362-010 | LATHE OPERATOR, NUMERICAL CONTROL | 38 | 6 | 6.33 |
| 604.685-026 | LATHE OPERATOR, PRODUCTION | 89 | 21 | 4.24 |
| 605.280-010 | MILLING-MACHINE SET-UP OPERATOR 1 | 28 | 4 | 7.00 |
| 605.685-030 | MILLING-MACHINE OPERATOR, PRODUCTION | 32 | 5 | 6.40 |
| 606.380-010 | DRILL-PRESS SET-UP OPERATOR, MULTIPLE SPINDLE | 38 | 4 | 9.50 |
| 606.380-014 | DRILL-PRESS SET-UP OPERATOR, RADIAL | 39 | 1 | 39.00 |
| 606.682-014 | DRILL-PRESS OPERATOR | 92 | 12 | 7.67 |
| 606.685-026 | DRILL-PRESS OPERATOR, PRODUCTION | 49 | 5 | 9.80 |
| 609.662-010 | NUMERICAL-CONTROL-MACHINE OPERATOR | 114 | 23 | 4.96 |
| 609.684-010 | INSPECTOR, GENERAL | 140 | 28 | 5.00 |
| 609.684-014 | LABORER, GENERAL | 1,329 | 266 | 5.00 |
| 609.685-010 | BALL SORTER | 55 | 9 | 6.11 |
| 609.685-018 | PRODUCTION-MACHINE TENDER | 2,141 | 82 | 26.11 |
| 615.482-022 | PUNCH-PRESS OPERATOR 1 | 160 | 50 | 3.20 |
| 615.482-026 | PUNCH-PRESS OPERATOR, AUTOMATIC | 50 | 3 | 16.67 |
| 615.482-034 | SHEAR OPERATOR 1 | 68 | 2 | 34.00 |
| 615.685-030 | PUNCH-PRESS OPERATOR 2 | 113 | 5 | 22.60 |
| 616.360-018 | MACHINE OPERATOR 1 | 1,527 | 275 | 5.55 |
| 617.260-010 | PRESS OPERATOR, HEAVY DUTY | 104 | 6 | 17.33 |
| 617.360-010 | BRAKE OPERATOR 1 | 45 | 9 | 5.00 |
| 619.261-010 | INSPECTOR, METAL FABRICATING | 57 | 4 | 14.25 |
| 619.360-014 | METAL FABRICATOR | 30 | 2 | 15.00 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 619.685-062 | MACHINE OPERATOR 2 | 356 | 62 | 5.74 |
| 619.686-022 | METAL-FABRICATING-SHOP HELPER | 260 | 3 | 86.67 |
| 620.131-014 | SUPERVISOR, GARAGE | 64 | 4 | 16.00 |
| 620.261-010 | AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC | 2,691 | 366 | 7.35 |
| 620.261-018 | AUTOMOBILE-REPAIR-SERVICE ESTIMATOR | 60 | 21 | 2.86 |
| 620.261-022 | CONSTRUCTION-EQUIPMENT MECHANIC | 124 | 14 | 8.86 |
| 620.261-030 | AUTOMOBILE-SERVICE-STATION MECHANIC | 32 | 4 | 8.00 |
| 620.281-010 | AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC | 48 | 1 | 48.00 |
| 620.281-050 | MECHANIC, INDUSTRIAL TRUCK | 157 | 23 | 6.83 |
| 620.281-054 | MOTORCYCLE REPAIRER | 73 | 4 | 18.25 |
| 620.281-058 | TRACTOR MECHANIC | 79 | 12 | 6.58 |
| 620.684-010 | AUTOMOBILE WRECKER | 35 | 11 | 3.18 |
| 620.684-014 | AUTOMOBILE-MECHANIC HELPER | 336 | 22 | 15.27 |
| 621.281-014 | AIRFRAME-AND-POWER-PLANT MECHANIC | 97 | 1 | 97.00 |
| 622.381-014 | CAR REPAIRER | 48 | 5 | 9.60 |
| 624.281-010 | FARM-EQUIPMENT MECHANIC 1 | 236 | 25 | 9.44 |
| 624.361-010 | INSPECTOR AND TESTER | 25 | 3 | 8.33 |
| 624.381-014 | FARM-EQUIPMENT MECHANIC 2 | 39 | 5 | 7.80 |
| 624.381-018 | FARM-MACHINERY SET-UP MECHANIC | 38 | 2 | 19.00 |
| 625.281-010 | DIESEL MECHANIC | 639 | 93 | 6.87 |
| 625.281-034 | SMALL-ENGINE MECHANIC | 152 | 39 | 3.90 |
| 626.281-010 | MACHINE REPAIRER, MAINTENANCE | 128 | 14 | 9.14 |
| 633.281-018 | OFFICE-MACHINE SERVICER | 41 | 14 | 2.93 |
| 637.261-014 | ENVIRONMENTAL-CONTROL-SYSTEM INSTALLER-SERVICER | 212 | 44 | 4.82 |
| 637.261-018 | GAS-APPLIANCE SERVICER | 45 | 7 | 6.43 |
| 637.261-026 | REFRIGERATION MECHANIC | 44 | 6 | 7.33 |
| 638.131-022 | MAINTENANCE-MECHANIC SUPERVISOR | 34 | 3 | 11.33 |
| 638.281-010 | FIRE-FIGHTING-EQUIPMENT SPECIALIST | 47 | 5 | 9.40 |
| 638.281-014 | MAINTENANCE MECHANIC | 938 | 105 | 8.93 |
| 638.281-018 | MILLWRIGHT | 173 | 20 | 8.65 |
| 639.281-014 | COIN-MACHINE-SERVICE REPAIRER | 17 | 25 | 0.68 |
| 649.685-010 | AUTOMATIC-MACHINE ATTENDANT | 6 | 35 | 0.17 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 649.685-070 | MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL | 49 | 0 | - |
| 651.362-010 | CYLINDER-PRESS OPERATOR | 55 | 12 | 4.58 |
| 651.380-010 | PRINTER 2 | 77 | 17 | 4.53 |
| 651.482-010 | OFFSET-PRESS OPERATOR 1 | 187 | 62 | 3.02 |
| 653.685-010 | BINDERY WORKER | 84 | 8 | 10.50 |
| 660.280-010 | CABINETMAKER | 60 | 15 | 4.00 |
| 669.380-014 | MACHINIST, WOOD | 32 | 25 | 1.28 |
| 699.130-010 | PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR | 47 | 2 | 23.50 |
| | **TOTAL FOR MACHINE TRADES** | **18,518** | **2,830** | **6.54** |
| | **BENCH WORK** | | | |
| 701.687-010 | ASSEMBLER | 4 | 40 | 0.10 |
| 705.684-026 | GRINDER 1 | 27 | 0 | - |
| 705.684-030 | GRINDER-CHIPPER 1 | 53 | 3 | 17.67 |
| 705.687-010 | JIGGER | 375 | 78 | 4.81 |
| 705.687-014 | LABORER, GRINDING AND POLISHING | 2,398 | 92 | 26.07 |
| 706.361-010 | ASSEMBLER | 337 | 37 | 9.11 |
| 706.684-010 | AIR-CONDITIONING-COIL ASSEMBLER | 50 | 1 | 50.00 |
| 706.684-018 | ASSEMBLER, PRODUCT | 189 | 52 | 3.63 |
| 706.684-022 | ASSEMBLER, SMALL PARTS | 361 | 82 | 4.40 |
| 706.684-102 | VENDING-MACHINE ASSEMBLER | 23 | 50 | 0.46 |
| 706.687-010 | ASSEMBLER, PRODUCTION | 7,886 | 1,041 | 7.58 |
| 706.687-014 | CLUTCH INSPECTOR | 57 | 0 | - |
| 706.687-018 | FAN-BLADE ALINER | 40 | 7 | 5.71 |
| 706.687-030 | PUSH-CONNECTOR ASSEMBLER | 72 | 23 | 3.13 |
| 712.381-018 | DENTAL-LABORATORY TECHNICIAN | 47 | 11 | 4.27 |
| 720.281-018 | TELEVISION-AND-RADIO REPAIRER | 60 | 19 | 3.16 |
| 723.584-010 | APPLIANCE REPAIRER | 51 | 8 | 6.38 |
| 723.684-010 | ASSEMBLER | 37 | 4 | 9.25 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 726.281-014 | ELECTRONICS TESTER 1 | 46 | 2 | 23.00 |
| 726.384-010 | ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLER | 37 | 1 | 37.00 |
| 726.684-014 | ELECTRONIC-SCALE SUBASSEMBLER | 97 | 0 | - |
| 726.684-018 | ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLER | 360 | 155 | 2.32 |
| 728.384-010 | ASSEMBLER, ELECTRICAL WIRE GROUP | 61 | 89 | 0.69 |
| 728.684-010 | CABLE MAKER | 68 | 24 | 2.83 |
| 729.687-010 | ASSEMBLER, ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES 1 | 79 | 1 | 79.00 |
| 733.685-010 | ASSEMBLER | 205 | 0 | - |
| 737.687-046 | EXPLOSIVE OPERATOR 2 | 1 | 215 | 0.00 |
| 739.687-030 | ASSEMBLER, SMALL PRODUCTS | 722 | 34 | 21.24 |
| 740.684-022 | PAINTER, BRUSH | 149 | 6 | 24.83 |
| 741.684-026 | PAINTER, SPRAY 1 | 295 | 40 | 7.38 |
| 741.687-018 | PAINTER, SPRAY 2 | 89 | 10 | 8.90 |
| 750.384-010 | TIRE BUILDER, AUTOMOBILE | 30 | 0 | - |
| 752.684-034 | PADDED-PRODUCTS FINISHER | 33 | 8 | 4.13 |
| 754.684-030 | FINISHER, HAND | 2 | 58 | 0.03 |
| 759.584-010 | RUBBER-GOODS INSPECTOR-TESTER | 40 | 0 | - |
| 763.684-078 | WICKER WORKER | 41 | 183 | 0.22 |
| 769.687-054 | WOODWORKING-SHOP HAND | 80 | 62 | 1.29 |
| 780.684-062 | FABRICATOR, FOAM RUBBER | 36 | 10 | 3.60 |
| 780.684-066 | FILLER | 15 | 32 | 0.47 |
| 781.584-014 | CUTTER, HAND 1 | 11 | 28 | 0.39 |
| 782.684-058 | SEWER, HAND | 27 | 0 | - |
| 785.261-010 | ALTERATION TAILOR | 69 | 23 | 3.00 |
| 787.682-042 | SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR | 13 | 34 | 0.38 |
| 787.682-046 | SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR | 420 | 196 | 2.14 |
| | **TOTAL FOR BENCH WORK** | **16,675** | **3,200** | **5.21** |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STRUCTURAL WORK** | | | | |
| 801.361-014 | STRUCTURAL-STEEL WORKER | 96 | 8 | 12.00 |
| 801.684-022 | PROGRESSIVE ASSEMBLER AND FITTER | 274 | 0 | - |
| 804.281-010 | SHEET-METAL WORKER | 190 | 53 | 3.58 |
| 806.381-058 | TRAILER ASSEMBLER | 15 | 32 | 0.47 |
| 806.684-018 | ASSEMBLER, CAMPER | 33 | 111 | 0.30 |
| 807.281-010 | TRUCK-BODY BUILDER | 40 | 5 | 8.00 |
| 807.381-010 | AUTOMOBILE-BODY REPAIRER | 842 | 130 | 6.48 |
| 807.687-010 | AUTOMOBILE-BODY-REPAIRER HELPER | 83 | 6 | 13.83 |
| 809.381-010 | FABRICATOR-ASSEMBLER, METAL PRODUCTS | 33 | 57 | 0.58 |
| 809.684-026 | GRINDER-CHIPPER 2 | 43 | 0 | - |
| 810.384-010 | WELDER APPRENTICE, ARC | 144 | 9 | 16.00 |
| 810.384-014 | WELDER, ARC | 1,269 | 154 | 8.24 |
| 810.684-010 | WELDER, TACK | 48 | 0 | - |
| 811.684-014 | WELDER, GAS | 26 | 10 | 2.60 |
| 812.682-010 | WELDING-MACHINE OPERATOR, RESISTANCE | 20 | 43 | 0.47 |
| 816.482-010 | THERMAL-CUTTING-MACHINE OPERATOR | 26 | 5 | 5.20 |
| 819.361-010 | WELDER-FITTER | 47 | 8 | 5.88 |
| 819.384-010 | WELDER, COMBINATION | 1,128 | 108 | 10.44 |
| 819.684-010 | WELDER, PRODUCTION LINE | 854 | 144 | 5.93 |
| 821.281-010 | TELEVISION-CABLE INSTALLER | 62 | 5 | 12.40 |
| 821.361-010 | CABLE INSTALLER-REPAIRER | 29 | 12 | 2.42 |
| 822.281-022 | PRIVATE-BRANCH-EXCHANGE REPAIRER | 37 | 1 | 37.00 |
| 822.381-014 | LINE INSTALLER-REPAIRER | 40 | 2 | 20.00 |
| 823.281-010 | AVIONICS TECHNICIAN | 27 | 0 | - |
| 823.281-018 | METEOROLOGICAL-EQUIPMENT REPAIRER | 75 | 2 | 37.50 |
| 824.261-010 | ELECTRICIAN | 706 | 85 | 8.31 |
| 824.261-014 | ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICE | 91 | 11 | 8.27 |
| 824.281-014 | ELECTRIC-DISTRIBUTION CHECKER | 51 | 7 | 7.29 |
| 827.261-010 | ELECTRICAL-APPLIANCE SERVICER | 40 | 13 | 3.08 |
| 828.281-010 | ELECTRONICS MECHANIC | 649 | 48 | 13.52 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 829.281-014 | ELECTRICAL REPAIRER | 163 | 20 | 8.15 |
| 829.684-022 | ELECTRICIAN HELPER | 131 | 13 | 10.08 |
| 840.381-010 | PAINTER | 672 | 77 | 8.73 |
| 842.361-018 | PLASTERER | 25 | 2 | 12.50 |
| 842.381-010 | DRY-WALL APPLICATOR | 95 | 7 | 13.57 |
| 844.364-010 | CEMENT MASON | 326 | 50 | 6.52 |
| 845.381-014 | PAINTER, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | 33 | 11 | 3.00 |
| 850.683-010 | BULLDOZER OPERATOR 1 | 133 | 4 | 33.25 |
| 850.683-030 | POWER-SHOVEL OPERATOR | 111 | 9 | 12.33 |
| 859.683-010 | OPERATING ENGINEER | 1,190 | 78 | 15.26 |
| 859.683-014 | OPERATING-ENGINEER APPRENTICE | 34 | 3 | 11.33 |
| 860.131-018 | SUPERVISOR, CARPENTERS | 43 | 19 | 2.26 |
| 860.281-010 | CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE | 39 | 13 | 3.00 |
| 860.381-010 | ACOUSTICAL CARPENTER | 70 | 13 | 5.38 |
| 860.381-022 | CARPENTER | 2,231 | 224 | 9.96 |
| 860.381-026 | CARPENTER APPRENTICE | 130 | 7 | 18.57 |
| 860.381-042 | CARPENTER, ROUGH | 472 | 39 | 12.10 |
| 860.664-010 | CARPENTER 1 | 33 | 3 | 11.00 |
| 861.381-018 | BRICKLAYER | 121 | 3 | 40.33 |
| 862.381-018 | PIPE FITTER | 206 | 12 | 17.17 |
| 862.381-030 | PLUMBER | 276 | 40 | 6.90 |
| 862.381-034 | PLUMBER APPRENTICE | 48 | 3 | 16.00 |
| 863.684-014 | SIDER | 74 | 11 | 6.73 |
| 864.381-010 | CARPET LAYER | 78 | 11 | 7.09 |
| 866.381-010 | ROOFER | 564 | 116 | 4.86 |
| 869.567-010 | SURVEYOR HELPER | 93 | 22 | 4.23 |
| 869.664-010 | CONCRETE-BUILDING ASSEMBLER | 257 | 23 | 11.17 |
| 869.664-014 | CONSTRUCTION WORKER | 8,485 | 575 | 14.76 |
| 869.664-018 | SEWER-LINE REPAIRER | 31 | 1 | 31.00 |
| 869.687-010 | AWNING-HANGER HELPER | 98 | 1 | 98.00 |
| 869.687-014 | CAMOUFLAGE ASSEMBLER | 114 | 3 | 38.00 |
| 869.687-030 | FURNACE-INSTALLER-AND-REPAIRER HELPER, HOT AIR | 43 | 5 | 8.60 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 891.137-010 | MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR | 82 | 6 | 13.67 |
| 899.281-010 | CANAL-EQUIPMENT MECHANIC | 33 | 5 | 6.60 |
| 899.281-014 | MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, FACTORY OR MILL | 457 | 62 | 7.37 |
| 899.381-010 | MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BUILDING | 1,817 | 194 | 9.37 |
| 899.684-014 | HIGHWAY-MAINTENANCE WORKER | 174 | 33 | 5.27 |
| 899.684-022 | MAINTENANCE-REPAIRER HELPER, FACTORY OR MILL | 47 | 7 | 6.71 |
| | **TOTAL FOR STRUCTURAL WORK** | **28,048** | **3,168** | **8.85** |
| **MISCELLANEOUS** | | | | |
| 900.683-010 | CONCRETE-MIXING-TRUCK DRIVER | 49 | 13 | 3.77 |
| 902.683-010 | DUMP-TRUCK DRIVER | 133 | 39 | 3.41 |
| 903.683-018 | TANK-TRUCK DRIVER | 27 | 8 | 3.38 |
| 904.383-010 | TRACTOR-TRAILER-TRUCK DRIVER | 4,201 | 904 | 4.65 |
| 905.663-010 | GARBAGE COLLECTOR DRIVER | 154 | 25 | 6.16 |
| 905.663-014 | TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY | 3,594 | 283 | 12.70 |
| 905.663-018 | VAN DRIVER | 48 | 7 | 6.86 |
| 905.687-010 | TRUCK-DRIVER HELPER | 72 | 6 | 12.00 |
| 905.687-014 | VAN-DRIVER HELPER | 35 | 6 | 5.83 |
| 906.683-010 | FOOD-SERVICE DRIVER | 33 | 6 | 5.50 |
| 906.683-022 | TRUCK DRIVER, LIGHT | 1,155 | 268 | 4.31 |
| 909.687-010 | GARBAGE COLLECTOR | 51 | 13 | 3.92 |
| 910.682-010 | TRACK REPAIRER | 109 | 7 | 15.57 |
| 911.687-022 | DECKHAND | 31 | 3 | 10.33 |
| 913.367-010 | TAXICAB STARTER | 38 | 6 | 6.33 |
| 913.463-010 | BUS DRIVER | 299 | 78 | 3.83 |
| 913.463-018 | TAXI DRIVER | 51 | 27 | 1.89 |
| 914.667-010 | LOADER 1 | 37 | 2 | 18.50 |
| 915.467-010 | AUTOMOBILE-SERVICE-STATION ATTENDANT | 597 | 148 | 4.03 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 915.473-010 | PARKING-LOT ATTENDANT | 11 | 32 | 0.34 |
| 915.477-010 | AUTOMOBILE-SELF-SERVE-SERVICE-STATION ATTENDANT | 181 | 84 | 2.15 |
| 915.684-010 | TIRE REPAIRER | 162 | 84 | 1.93 |
| 915.687-018 | LUBRICATION SERVICER | 21 | 29 | 0.72 |
| 915.687-022 | PORTER, USED-CAR LOT | 30 | 31 | 0.97 |
| 915.687-034 | AUTOMOBILE DETAILER | 28 | 10 | 2.80 |
| 919.663-026 | TOW-TRUCK OPERATOR | 28 | 23 | 1.22 |
| 919.687-014 | CLEANER 2 | 179 | 99 | 1.81 |
| 920.587-010 | CLOTH-BOLT BANDER | 20 | 64 | 0.31 |
| 920.587-018 | PACKAGER, HAND | 870 | 342 | 2.54 |
| 920.685-010 | BALING-MACHINE TENDER | 30 | 1 | 30.00 |
| 920.685-078 | PACKAGER, MACHINE | 216 | 78 | 2.77 |
| 920.687-014 | BAGGER | 86 | 43 | 2.00 |
| 921.133-018 | MATERIAL-HANDLING SUPERVISOR | 49 | 4 | 12.25 |
| 921.663-010 | BRIDGE-OR-GANTRY-CRANE OPERATOR | 74 | 5 | 14.80 |
| 921.663-022 | DERRICK OPERATOR | 30 | 1 | 30.00 |
| 921.683-010 | BOAT-HOIST OPERATOR | 25 | 0 | - |
| 921.683-026 | CONVEYOR OPERATOR | 61 | 1 | 61.00 |
| 921.683-050 | INDUSTRIAL-TRUCK OPERATOR | 1,752 | 74 | 23.68 |
| 921.685-010 | BOAT LOADER 2 | 31 | 0 | - |
| 922.137-018 | SUPERVISOR, LOADING AND UNLOADING | 42 | 0 | - |
| 922.687-010 | BIN FILLER | 46 | 6 | 7.67 |
| 922.687-030 | CAN FILLER | 57 | 1 | 57.00 |
| 922.687-058 | LABORER, STORES | 3,764 | 1,084 | 3.47 |
| 929.137-022 | WAREHOUSE SUPERVISOR | 167 | 3 | 55.67 |
| 929.686-010 | BAKERY WORKER | 54 | 79 | 0.68 |
| 929.686-014 | BAND SALVAGER | 62 | 0 | - |
| 929.687-014 | KILN DRAWER | 56 | 35 | 1.60 |
| 929.687-022 | LABORER, SALVAGE | 87 | 13 | 6.69 |
| 929.687-030 | MATERIAL HANDLER | 11,421 | 1,432 | 7.98 |
| 929.687-050 | WRAPPER COUNTER | 26 | 3 | 8.67 |
| 950.382-010 | BOILER OPERATOR | 71 | 5 | 14.20 |

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1986 - DECEMBER 31, 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DOT CODE | TITLE | AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/ | AVAILABLE OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 950.382-026 | STATIONARY ENGINEER | 101 | 6 | 16.83 |
| 954.382-014 | WATER-TREATMENT-PLANT OPERATOR | 33 | 3 | 11.00 |
| 955.362-010 | WASTEWATER-TREATMENT-PLANT OPERATOR | 42 | 4 | 10.50 |
| 973.381-018 | JOB PRINTER | 31 | 4 | 7.75 |
| 979.382-018 | GRAPHIC ARTS TECHNICIAN | 45 | 8 | 5.63 |
| 979.684-026 | PRINT-SHOP HELPER | 26 | 5 | 5.20 |
| | **TOTAL FOR MISCELLANEOUS** | **32,198** | **5,887** | **5.47** |
| | **GRAND TOTAL** | **254,831** | **55,352** | **4.60** |



1/ INCLUDES APPLICANTS WHO WERE REGISTERED WITH JOB SERVICE OF IOWA DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986. ONLY OCCUPATIONS WITH A MINIMUM OF TWENTY-FIVE APPLICANTS OR TWENTY-FIVE OPENINGS ARE INCLUDED IN THE DETAIL LISTING, ALTHOUGH ALL OCCUPATIONS HAVE BEEN ADDED INTO THE TOTALS.

2/ THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR EACH OPENING DURING THE QUARTER

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

APPENDIX G

JOB OPENINGS BY INDUSTRY
YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 1985 AND 1986

STATE OF IOWA

JOB OPENINGS BY INDUSTRY
YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 1985 AND 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| SIC 1/ CODE | INDUSTRY | YEAR ENDING DEC 1986 | YEAR ENDING DEC 1985 | CHANGE NUMBER | CHANGE PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TOTAL** | **55,711** | **50,693** | **5,018** | **9.90** |
| 01 | Agricultural Production-Crops... | 228 | 174 | 54 | 31.03 |
| 02 | Agricultural Production-Livestock..... | 185 | 134 | 51 | 38.06 |
| 07 | Agricultural Services..... | 286 | 263 | 23 | 8.75 |
| 08 | Forestry..... | 21 | 9 | 12 | 133.33 |
| 09 | Fishing, Hunting, Trapping..... | 2 | 4 | -2 | -50.00 |
| 10 | Metal Mining..... | 3 | 0 | - | - |
| 11 | Anthracite Mining..... | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| 12 | Bituminous Coal Mining..... | 11 | 3 | 8 | 266.67 |
| 13 | Oil & Gas Extraction..... | 2 | 23 | -21 | -91.30 |
| 14 | Nonmetalic Mining & Quarrying... | 30 | 28 | 2 | 7.14 |
| 15 | Building Construction..... | 594 | 499 | 95 | 19.04 |
| 16 | Construction Other..... | 399 | 348 | 51 | 14.66 |
| 17 | Construction-Special Trade Contractors..... | 1,084 | 828 | 256 | 30.92 |
| 20 | Food & Kindred Products..... | 4,582 | 4,067 | 515 | 12.66 |
| 21 | Tobacco Manufactures..... | 1 | 5 | -4 | -80.00 |
| 22 | Textile Mill Products..... | 8 | 15 | -7 | -46.67 |
| 23 | Apparel..... | 346 | 291 | 55 | 18.90 |
| 24 | Lumber & Wood Products..... | 350 | 231 | 119 | 51.52 |
| 25 | Furniture & Fixtures..... | 475 | 367 | 108 | 29.43 |
| 26 | Paper & Allied Products..... | 206 | 189 | 17 | 8.99 |
| 27 | Printing & Publishing..... | 665 | 587 | 78 | 13.29 |
| 28 | Chemicals & Allied Products..... | 213 | 138 | 75 | 54.35 |
| 29 | Petroleum Refining..... | 5 | 7 | -2 | -28.57 |
| 30 | Rubber & Plastics..... | 630 | 259 | 371 | 143.24 |
| 31 | Leather Products..... | 149 | 96 | 53 | 55.21 |
| 32 | Stone, Clay, & Glass..... | 271 | 258 | 13 | 5.04 |
| 33 | Primary Metals..... | 296 | 193 | 103 | 53.37 |
| 34 | Fabricated Metals..... | 1,403 | 912 | 491 | 53.84 |
| 35 | Machinery, Except Electrical.... | 1,486 | 718 | 768 | 106.96 |
| 36 | Electrical Machinery ..... | 1,201 | 601 | 600 | 99.83 |
| 37 | Transportation Equipment..... | 577 | 331 | 246 | 74.32 |
| 38 | Measuring, Analyzing, Controlling..... | 99 | 115 | -16 | -13.91 |
| 39 | Miscellaneous Manufacturing..... | 199 | 419 | -220 | -52.51 |
| 40 | Railroad Transportation..... | 11 | 0 | - | - |
| 41 | Local & Suburban Transit..... | 108 | 129 | -21 | -16.28 |
| 42 | Motor Freight Transportation.... | 1,716 | 1,426 | 290 | 20.34 |
| 43 | U.S. Postal Service..... | 23 | 11 | 12 | 109.09 |
| 44 | Water Transportation..... | 16 | 9 | 7 | 77.78 |
| 45 | Transportation by Air..... | 49 | 32 | 17 | 53.13 |

JOB OPENINGS BY INDUSTRY
YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 1985 AND 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| SIC 1/ CODE | INDUSTRY | YEAR ENDING DEC 1986 | YEAR ENDING DEC 1985 | CHANGE NUMBER | CHANGE PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | Pipe Lines | 2 | 4 | -2 | -50.00 |
| 47 | Transportation Services | 95 | 50 | 45 | 90.00 |
| 48 | Communication | 262 | 206 | 56 | 27.18 |
| 49 | Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services | 212 | 179 | 33 | 18.44 |
| 50 | Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods | 1,640 | 1,230 | 410 | 33.33 |
| 51 | Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods | 1,204 | 1,512 | -308 | -20.37 |
| 52 | Building Materials | 427 | 462 | -35 | -7.58 |
| 53 | General Merchandise Stores | 2,666 | 3,430 | -764 | -22.27 |
| 54 | Food Stores | 2,252 | 1,697 | 555 | 32.70 |
| 55 | Automotive Dealers | 1,197 | 1,083 | 114 | 10.53 |
| 56 | Apparel Stores | 546 | 548 | -2 | -0.36 |
| 57 | Furniture Stores | 411 | 452 | -41 | -9.07 |
| 58 | Eating & Drinking Places | 6,657 | 7,869 | -1212 | -15.40 |
| 59 | Miscellaneous Retail | 1,538 | 1,152 | 386 | 33.51 |
| 60 | Banking | 512 | 494 | 18 | 3.64 |
| 61 | Credit Agencies | 410 | 472 | -62 | -13.14 |
| 62 | Security Brokers | 65 | 71 | -6 | -8.45 |
| 63 | Insurance | 255 | 345 | -90 | -26.09 |
| 64 | Insurance Agents | 448 | 508 | -60 | -11.81 |
| 65 | Real Estate | 374 | 388 | -14 | -3.61 |
| 66 | Miscellaneous Finance | 9 | 11 | -2 | -18.18 |
| 67 | Holding & Other Investment Offices | 68 | 32 | 36 | 112.50 |
| 70 | Hotels | 1,493 | 1,627 | -134 | -8.24 |
| 72 | Personal Services | 509 | 439 | 70 | 15.95 |
| 73 | Business Services | 3,530 | 2,986 | 544 | 18.22 |
| 75 | Automotive Repair | 636 | 512 | 124 | 24.22 |
| 76 | Miscellaneous Repair Services | 237 | 178 | 59 | 33.15 |
| 78 | Motion Pictures | 117 | 93 | 24 | 25.81 |
| 79 | Amusement & Recreation | 771 | 496 | 275 | 55.44 |
| 80 | Health Services | 3,261 | 2,675 | 586 | 21.91 |
| 81 | Legal Services | 259 | 222 | 37 | 16.67 |
| 82 | Educational Services | 837 | 764 | 73 | 9.55 |
| 83 | Social Services | 1,053 | 1,095 | -42 | -3.84 |
| 84 | Museums | 7 | 6 | 1 | 16.67 |
| 86 | Membership Organizations | 515 | 406 | 109 | 26.85 |
| 88 | Private Households | 1,536 | 1,334 | 202 | 15.14 |
| 89 | Miscellaneous Services | 283 | 269 | 14 | 5.20 |
| 90 | Government | 1,486 | 1,677 | -191 | -11.39 |

1/ SIC is the acronym for Standard Industrial Classification

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Unit, Department of Employment Services

APPENDIX H

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND
FOR
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986

## LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
## YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986

| OCCUPATIONAL GROUP | APPLICANTS | OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SDA 1** | | | |
| TOTAL | 4,315 | 409 | 10.55 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 269 | 3 | 89.67 |
| Clerical | 557 | 115 | 4.84 |
| Sales | 589 | 17 | 34.65 |
| Services | 726 | 111 | 6.54 |
| Agricultural | 309 | 4 | 77.25 |
| Processing | 147 | 17 | 8.65 |
| Machine Trades | 273 | 23 | 11.87 |
| Bench Work | 336 | 40 | 8.40 |
| Structural Work | 502 | 33 | 15.21 |
| Miscellaneous | 607 | 46 | 13.20 |
| **SDA 2** | | | |
| TOTAL | 10,114 | 2,814 | 3.59 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 964 | 183 | 5.27 |
| Clerical | 1,974 | 386 | 5.11 |
| Sales | 934 | 261 | 3.58 |
| Services | 1,432 | 568 | 2.52 |
| Agricultural | 493 | 48 | 10.27 |
| Processing | 274 | 119 | 2.30 |
| Machine Trades | 454 | 127 | 3.57 |
| Bench Work | 1,313 | 464 | 2.83 |
| Structural Work | 1,028 | 303 | 3.39 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,248 | 355 | 3.52 |
| **SDA 3** | | | |
| TOTAL | 6,759 | 1,405 | 4.81 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 745 | 110 | 6.77 |
| Clerical | 1,291 | 199 | 6.49 |
| Sales | 598 | 136 | 4.40 |
| Services | 1,225 | 461 | 2.66 |
| Agricultural | 401 | 60 | 6.68 |
| Processing | 451 | 95 | 4.75 |
| Machine Trades | 306 | 97 | 3.15 |
| Bench Work | 233 | 41 | 5.68 |
| Structural Work | 767 | 98 | 7.83 |
| Miscellaneous | 742 | 108 | 6.87 |

## LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
## YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986

| OCCUPATIONAL GROUP | APPLICANTS | OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SDA 4** | | | |
| TOTAL | 13,152 | 5,782 | 2.27 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 1,338 | 311 | 4.30 |
| Clerical | 2,455 | 823 | 2.98 |
| Sales | 1,217 | 755 | 1.61 |
| Services | 2,342 | 1,518 | 1.54 |
| Agricultural | 434 | 57 | 7.61 |
| Processing | 1,118 | 1,251 | 0.89 |
| Machine Trades | 519 | 128 | 4.05 |
| Bench Work | 719 | 120 | 5.99 |
| Structural Work | 1,401 | 338 | 4.14 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,609 | 481 | 3.35 |
| **SDA 5** | | | |
| TOTAL | 9,696 | 2,856 | 3.39 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 908 | 194 | 4.68 |
| Clerical | 1,874 | 432 | 4.34 |
| Sales | 837 | 463 | 1.81 |
| Services | 1,683 | 855 | 1.97 |
| Agricultural | 199 | 45 | 4.42 |
| Processing | 558 | 138 | 4.04 |
| Machine Trades | 521 | 163 | 3.20 |
| Bench Work | 583 | 96 | 6.07 |
| Structural Work | 1,065 | 171 | 6.23 |
| Miscellaneous | | | |
| **SDA 6** | | | |
| TOTAL | 6,422 | 917 | 7.00 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 521 | 13 | 40.08 |
| Clerical | 1,199 | 82 | 14.62 |
| Sales | 405 | 38 | 10.66 |
| Services | 1,107 | 184 | 6.02 |
| Agricultural | 140 | 23 | 6.09 |
| Processing | 654 | 293 | 2.23 |
| Machine Trades | 594 | 111 | 5.35 |
| Bench Work | 780 | 120 | 6.50 |
| Structural Work | 530 | 12 | 44.17 |
| Miscellaneous | 492 | 41 | 12.00 |

## LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
## YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986

| OCCUPATIONAL GROUP | APPLICANTS | OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SDA 7** | | | |
| TOTAL | 21,004 | 2,705 | 7.76 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 1,804 | 255 | 7.07 |
| Clerical | 3,559 | 539 | 6.60 |
| Sales | 1,517 | 290 | 5.23 |
| Services | 3,615 | 615 | 5.88 |
| Agricultural | 2,658 | 59 | 45.05 |
| Processing | 812 | 80 | 10.15 |
| Machine Trades | 1,810 | 144 | 12.57 |
| Bench Work | 495 | 29 | 17.07 |
| Structural Work | 2,075 | 181 | 11.46 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,659 | 513 | 5.18 |
| **SDA 8** | | | |
| TOTAL | 10,262 | 2,835 | 3.62 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 902 | 204 | 4.42 |
| Clerical | 1,878 | 586 | 3.20 |
| Sales | 733 | 292 | 2.51 |
| Services | 1,832 | 743 | 2.47 |
| Agricultural | 125 | 34 | 3.68 |
| Processing | 428 | 92 | 4.65 |
| Machine Trades | 921 | 137 | 6.72 |
| Bench Work | 739 | 312 | 2.37 |
| Structural Work | 1,044 | 80 | 13.05 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,660 | 355 | 4.68 |
| **SDA 9** | | | |
| TOTAL | 28,080 | 5,740 | 4.89 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 2,739 | 670 | 4.09 |
| Clerical | 5,484 | 1,800 | 3.05 |
| Sales | 1,713 | 615 | 2.79 |
| Services | 4,779 | 1,128 | 4.24 |
| Agricultural | 239 | 49 | 4.88 |
| Processing | 884 | 120 | 7.37 |
| Machine Trades | 2,956 | 374 | 7.90 |
| Bench Work | 1,555 | 116 | 13.41 |
| Structural Work | 3,040 | 271 | 11.22 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,691 | 597 | 7.86 |

## LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
## YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986

| OCCUPATIONAL GROUP | APPLICANTS | OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SDA 10** | | | |
| TOTAL | 29,653 | 7,051 | 4.21 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 3,493 | 559 | 6.25 |
| Clerical | 4,773 | 1,440 | 3.31 |
| Sales | 2,359 | 876 | 2.69 |
| Services | 4,246 | 1,909 | 2.22 |
| Agricultural | 494 | 167 | 2.96 |
| Processing | 574 | 173 | 3.32 |
| Machine Trades | 1,487 | 294 | 5.06 |
| Bench Work | 2,699 | 575 | 4.69 |
| Structural Work | 3,014 | 477 | 6.32 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,514 | 581 | 11.21 |
| **SDA 11** | | | |
| TOTAL | 40,359 | 10,505 | 3.84 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 5,256 | 561 | 9.37 |
| Clerical | 8,854 | 2,468 | 3.59 |
| Sales | 3,074 | 1,096 | 2.80 |
| Services | 7,137 | 2,645 | 2.70 |
| Agricultural | 775 | 159 | 4.87 |
| Processing | 1,379 | 973 | 1.42 |
| Machine Trades | 2,352 | 571 | 4.12 |
| Bench Work | 1,929 | 297 | 6.49 |
| Structural Work | 4,736 | 706 | 6.71 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,867 | 1,029 | 4.73 |
| **SDA 12** | | | |
| TOTAL | 6,294 | 610 | 10.32 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 458 | 30 | 15.27 |
| Clerical | 1,116 | 92 | 12.13 |
| Sales | 456 | 52 | 8.77 |
| Services | 1,005 | 159 | 6.32 |
| Agricultural | 967 | 12 | 80.58 |
| Processing | 377 | 32 | 11.78 |
| Machine Trades | 440 | 110 | 4.00 |
| Bench Work | 121 | 27 | 4.48 |
| Structural Work | 685 | 50 | 13.70 |
| Miscellaneous | 669 | 46 | 14.54 |

## LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
## YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986

| OCCUPATIONAL GROUP | APPLICANTS | OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SDA 13** | | | |
| TOTAL | 21,631 | 4,107 | 5.27 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 1,477 | 173 | 8.54 |
| Clerical | 4,357 | 833 | 5.23 |
| Sales | 1,344 | 208 | 6.46 |
| Services | 4,789 | 1,264 | 3.79 |
| Agricultural | 1,213 | 46 | 26.37 |
| Processing | 1 385 | 733 | 1.89 |
| Machine Trades | 1,671 | 225 | 7.43 |
| Bench Work | 366 | 33 | 11.09 |
| Structural Work | 2,183 | 232 | 9.41 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,846 | 360 | 7.91 |
| **SDA 14** | | | |
| TOTAL | 6,097 | 1,172 | 5.20 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 508 | 71 | 7.15 |
| Clerical | 960 | 117 | 8.21 |
| Sales | 337 | 88 | 3.83 |
| Services | 1,297 | 353 | 3.67 |
| Agricultural | 371 | 37 | 10.03 |
| Processing | 151 | 136 | 1.11 |
| Machine Trades | 371 | 31 | 11.97 |
| Bench Work | 624 | 196 | 3.18 |
| Structural Work | 874 | 74 | 11.81 |
| Miscellaneous | 604 | 69 | 8.75 |
| **SDA 15** | | | |
| TOTAL | 16,218 | 2,967 | 5.47 |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 1,404 | 205 | 6.85 |
| Clerical | 2,752 | 512 | 5.38 |
| Sales | 921 | 252 | 3.65 |
| Services | 3,376 | 864 | 3.91 |
| Agricultural | 425 | 43 | 9.88 |
| Processing | 802 | 126 | 6.37 |
| Machine Trades | 1,230 | 105 | 11.71 |
| Bench Work | 1,492 | 121 | 12.33 |
| Structural Work | 2,066 | 210 | 9.84 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,750 | 529 | 3.31 |

## LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
## YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986

| OCCUPATIONAL GROUP | APPLICANTS | OPENINGS | SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SDA 16** | | | |
| TOTAL | 12,790 | 3,750 | 3.41 |
| Professional, Technical Managerial..... | 1,092 | 187 | 5.84 |
| Clerical..... | 2,287 | 752 | 3.04 |
| Sales..... | 741 | 290 | 2.56 |
| Services..... | 2,156 | 875 | 2.46 |
| Agricultural..... | 403 | 37 | 10.89 |
| Processing..... | 273 | 74 | 3.69 |
| Machine Trades..... | 1,027 | 179 | 5.74 |
| Bench Work..... | 1,375 | 612 | 2.25 |
| Structural Work..... | 1,213 | 276 | 4.39 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 2,223 | 468 | 4.75 |

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Unit, Iowa Department Employment Services.

# APPENDIX I

## JOB INSURANCE RECIPIENTS

Job Insurance Recipients by Industry of Last Employer

Job Insurance Recipients with Experience in Manufacturing Industries

Job Insurance Recipients by Age

Job Insurance Recipients by Duration of Unemployment

JOB INSURANCE RECIPIENTS BY INDUSTRY OF LAST EMPLOYER
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| INDUSTRY GROUP | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **42814** | **43360** | **40629** | **31492** | **26193** | **23468** | **23745** | **25072** | **19862** | **19573** | **22817** | **28134** | **28931** |
| AGRICULTURAL SERVICES | 550 | 527 | 484 | 303 | 215 | 194 | 195 | 174 | 147 | 174 | 220 | 336 | 294 |
| MINING | 670 | 691 | 602 | 278 | 102 | 52 | 49 | 38 | 42 | 42 | 89 | 177 | 265 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 10507 | 11254 | 10402 | 6291 | 3757 | 2629 | 2383 | 1757 | 1220 | 1287 | 2487 | 4490 | 4874 |
| MANUFACTURING | 13485 | 13313 | 12199 | 10523 | 9388 | 8243 | 8566 | 10512 | 9978 | 9563 | 10398 | 11567 | 10642 |
| TRANS, COMMUNICATIONS, PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1538 | 1607 | 1515 | 1187 | 972 | 856 | 842 | 803 | 606 | 595 | 704 | 907 | 1013 |
| TRADE | 9438 | 9477 | 9242 | 7631 | 6726 | 6525 | 6694 | 6706 | 4404 | 4284 | 4791 | 5758 | 6808 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE | 985 | 912 | 885 | 752 | 736 | 697 | 698 | 706 | 513 | 523 | 545 | 576 | 712 |
| SERVICES | 4058 | 4080 | 3916 | 3432 | 3391 | 3291 | 3288 | 3313 | 2235 | 2339 | 2644 | 3167 | 3262 |
| GOVERNMENT | 1298 | 1221 | 1151 | 922 | 756 | 851 | 902 | 921 | 608 | 625 | 752 | 912 | 912 |

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

JOB INSURANCE RECIPIENTS WITH EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **13471** | **13309** | **12191** | **10511** | **9373** | **8227** | **8559** | **10492** | **9999** | **9577** | **10393** | **11557** | **10719** |
| LUMBER AND WOOD | 236 | 212 | 218 | 176 | 124 | 94 | 103 | 92 | 50 | 58 | 86 | 123 | 137 |
| FURNITURE AND FIXTURES | 122 | 125 | 145 | 196 | 232 | 125 | 114 | 88 | 145 | 61 | 78 | 66 | 133 |
| STONE,CLAY,GLASS AND CONCRETE | 1226 | 1290 | 1122 | 571 | 392 | 229 | 189 | 119 | 74 | 82 | 183 | 319 | 502 |
| PRIMARY METALS | 282 | 326 | 235 | 196 | 166 | 217 | 264 | 355 | 234 | 198 | 224 | 237 | 249 |
| FABRICATED METALS | 560 | 550 | 485 | 383 | 467 | 436 | 433 | 455 | 356 | 423 | 547 | 558 | 474 |
| MACHINERY,EXCEPT ELECTRICAL | 3709 | 3291 | 2902 | 2478 | 2034 | 1995 | 2099 | 4216 | 5981 | 5688 | 6235 | 6449 | 3926 |
| ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT | 650 | 636 | 550 | 570 | 522 | 446 | 449 | 428 | 659 | 288 | 294 | 383 | 490 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | 695 | 554 | 588 | 469 | 356 | 310 | 328 | 351 | 177 | 177 | 184 | 222 | 372 |
| MISCELLANEOUS (DURABLE GOODS) | 373 | 337 | 337 | 289 | 290 | 281 | 287 | 315 | 192 | 290 | 325 | 319 | 305 |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS | 3923 | 4355 | 4047 | 3748 | 3398 | 2736 | 2900 | 2633 | 1229 | 1369 | 1418 | 1885 | 2805 |
| APPAREL | 248 | 289 | 209 | 251 | 250 | 195 | 299 | 499 | 279 | 344 | 205 | 242 | 282 |
| PAPER AND ALLIED | 92 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 107 | 90 | 85 | 60 | 36 | 39 | 32 | 48 | 80 |
| PRINTING AND PUBLISHING | 431 | 411 | 400 | 342 | 304 | 285 | 258 | 239 | 164 | 156 | 170 | 220 | 285 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 264 | 235 | 200 | 181 | 158 | 147 | 159 | 167 | 131 | 105 | 105 | 140 | 169 |
| RUBBER AND PLASTICS | 544 | 486 | 528 | 477 | 503 | 572 | 511 | 407 | 259 | 258 | 274 | 286 | 428 |
| OTHER NONDURABLES | 116 | 112 | 126 | 87 | 64 | 69 | 81 | 68 | 33 | 41 | 33 | 60 | 82 |

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

JOB INSURANCE RECIPIENTS BY AGE
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| AGE | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **42814** | **43360** | **40629** | **31492** | **26193** | **23468** | **23745** | **25072** | **19862** | **19573** | **22817** | **28134** | **28931** |
| UNDER 22 | 1750 | 1750 | 1612 | 1237 | 1107 | 1003 | 993 | 930 | 601 | 689 | 909 | 1374 | 1163 |
| 22-24 | 3931 | 3969 | 3671 | 2859 | 2285 | 1924 | 1878 | 1809 | 1152 | 1284 | 1519 | 2262 | 2381 |
| 25-34 | 15377 | 15997 | 15188 | 11418 | 9357 | 8200 | 8371 | 8142 | 5598 | 5667 | 6775 | 8932 | 9919 |
| 35-44 | 9804 | 9862 | 9267 | 7371 | 6278 | 5769 | 5915 | 6676 | 5534 | 5272 | 6094 | 7079 | 7077 |
| 45-54 | 6279 | 6278 | 5822 | 4602 | 3834 | 3489 | 3534 | 4292 | 4323 | 4166 | 4706 | 5290 | 4719 |
| 55-59 | 3070 | 3011 | 2715 | 2163 | 1788 | 1595 | 1569 | 1749 | 1557 | 1487 | 1677 | 1942 | 2027 |
| 60-64 | 2100 | 2034 | 1909 | 1477 | 1236 | 1199 | 1187 | 1160 | 865 | 773 | 866 | 962 | 1314 |
| 65+ | 489 | 449 | 440 | 353 | 295 | 280 | 297 | 308 | 230 | 228 | 272 | 292 | 329 |

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

JOB INSURANCE RECIPIENTS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1986
STATE OF IOWA

| DURATION | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **42814** | **43360** | **40629** | **31492** | **26193** | **23468** | **23745** | **25072** | **19862** | **19573** | **22817** | **28134** | **28931** |
| UNDER 6 WEEKS | 23420 | 20507 | 12144 | 10255 | 9312 | 8390 | 8763 | 11965 | 10458 | 6652 | 8762 | 12229 | 11905 |
| 6 TO 10 WEEKS | 10354 | 11715 | 14158 | 6738 | 5734 | 5078 | 5122 | 4517 | 4022 | 7010 | 3905 | 4839 | 6934 |
| 11 TO 15 WEEKS | 4663 | 6132 | 7598 | 7501 | 4226 | 3592 | 3619 | 3238 | 1871 | 2693 | 6656 | 3043 | 4569 |
| 6 TO 20 WEEKS | 2457 | 2751 | 3714 | 3768 | 3696 | 2971 | 2432 | 2103 | 1396 | 1202 | 1576 | 5754 | 2819 |
| 21 TO 25 WEEKS | 1235 | 1368 | 1800 | 1819 | 1902 | 2035 | 2191 | 1465 | 1088 | 908 | 880 | 1271 | 1496 |
| 26 TO 30 WEEKS | 486 | 622 | 714 | 724 | 650 | 792 | 941 | 1051 | 457 | 564 | 450 | 484 | 662 |
| 31 TO 35 WEEKS | 100 | 193 | 391 | 401 | 339 | 234 | 347 | 428 | 295 | 237 | 276 | 190 | 286 |
| OVER 36 WEEKS | 90 | 75 | 115 | 279 | 327 | 383 | 333 | 310 | 278 | 305 | 314 | 322 | 267 |



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

# APPENDIX J

## JOB SERVICE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PRODUCTS

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

**Contains** Labor force, unemployment and employment data by labor area;
Industry employment by labor area

**Available** Monthly for State, MSA's and counties

**Contact** Ann Wagner (515) 281-8182
Scott Ahlgren (515) 281-5197

## LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

**Contains** Characteristics of Job Service applicants;
Openings and applicants by occupation'
Job openings by industry;
Nonagricultural wage and salary employment;
Labor force and unemployment;
Characteristics of the insured unemployed

**Available** Quarterly for the 16 Service Delivery Areas

**Contact** Mike Blank (515) 281-8179
Jone Culp (515) 281-8183

## WAGE SURVEYS

**Contains** Wage information by occupation - averages, ranges and frequency distribution

**Available** Annually for State;
As requested by local users for substate areas

**Contact** Jim Gillaspey (515) 281-8179

## LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS

**Contains** Population by sex and minority (1980);
Employment status by sex and minority status for previous calendar year;
Occupational attachment of the labor force by race, sex and EEO category (1980);
Occupation of Job Service applicants

**Available** Annually for State, MSA's, counties and selected cities

**Contact** Jone Culp (515) 281-8183

## OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (OES)

**Contains** Detailed data on industry staffing patterns;
Data is obtained from a mail survey of a sample of employers that is conducted in a three-year cycle:

- 1st year - Regulated industries, wholesale, and retail trade, state and local government
- 2nd year - Manufacturing and hospitals
- 3rd year - Mining, construction, finance, banking and insurance, services

**Available** Annually for State
(Three consecutive annual publications needed for a complete series)

**Contact** Steve Ford (515) 281-8183

## LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR IOWA

**Contains** Information on the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA);
Labor Force Characteristics and Trends;
Employment Developments by Industry;
Employment Outlook by Occupation;
Labor Supply and Demand;
Characteristics of Job Service Applicants;
Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed;
Civilian Population by Age, Race and Sex;

**Available** Annually for State

**Contact** Mike Blank (515) 281-8179

## INDUSTRY/OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS

**Contains** Occupational projections for the nonagricultural wage and salary component of employment

**Available** Annually for State and the 16 Service Delivery Areas

**Contact** Mike Blank (515) 281-8179
Steve Ford (515) 281-8183

## UNEMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

**Contains** Estimated labor force, employment, number of employed, and unemployment rates for selected occupations

**Available** Annually for the State and each Service Delivery Area

**Contact** Mike Blank (515) 281-8179

## IOWA OCCUPATIONAL PLANNING GUIDE

**Contains** A list of occupations ranked by specific vocational preparation (SVP) time, number of Job Service applicants and openings, projected openings for the state and each Service Delivery Area, and average hourly wages. Also includes classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) codes and titles for these occupations, anticipated program completers and the results of the Department of Education Student Interest Survey for each of these CIP programs.

**Available** Annually for the State and each Service Delivery Area (in one publication)

**Contact** Mike Blank (515) 281-8179

## IOWA LABOR SUPPLY/DEMAND ANALYSIS

**Contains** Job openings and applicants by occupation;
Job openings by industry;
Characteristics of Job Insurance recipients;
Appendix contains labor supply and demand for selected local offices

**Available** Quarterly for State

**Contact** Mike Blank (515) 281-8179

## LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIRECTORY

**Contains** General information on LMI products prepared by the Iowa Department of Employment Services. Also includes labor force concepts and economic terms essential to understanding employment and unemployment trends.

**Available** Revised as necessary

**Contact** Ann Wagner (515) 281-8182

## HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS

**Contains** Average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for production workers in manufacturing

**Available** Monthly for State and MSA's that contain the cities of Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Sioux City and Waterloo

**Contact**
Steve Deeds: Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Waterloo (515) 281-3895
Albert Johnson: Dubuque (515) 281-4264
Jerry Shroyer: Davenport (515) 281-5754
Bill Voyce: Statewide (515) 281-3895

## 202 SUMMARY TABLES

**Contains** Employment and wage data by industry (tabulated from Quarterly Employer's Payroll and Contribution Report - IESC-21)

**Available** Quarterly for State and all Iowa counties

**Contact** Bob Schutt (515) 281-8178

## JOB INSURANCE BENEFITS

**Contains** Number of weeks compensated and amount of benefits paid under the state and federal unemployment insurance programs

**Available** Monthly for State and all Iowa counties

**Contact** Bob Schutt (515) 281-8178